THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
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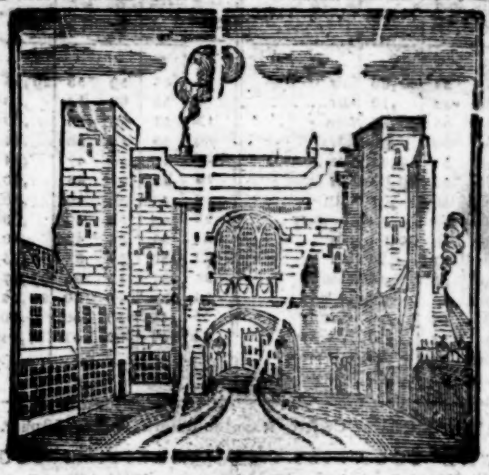
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Cornw.—Covent.



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OCTOBER, 1806.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of Hurst-per-point Church, Sussex; and Entrance to Balderton Church, Nottinghamshire; Plan of a Camp on Wolstonbury Hill, Sussex; Antient Coins, Seals, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1806.

Meteorological Table for October, 1806. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1806.
Sept	°	°	°		
27	56	64	54	30,20	fair
28	55	63	58	,12	fair
29	59	58	55	29,82	rain
30	50	63	50	,96	fair
Oct 1	44	59	51	30,02	fair
2	46	60	55	29,98	fair
3	55	60	56	,61	rain
4	56	64	55	,76	fhowery
5	56	60	56	30,02	fair
6	57	64	51	,18	fair
7	46	59	55	,34	cloudy
8	55	59	54	,28	cloudy
9	55	62	54	,29	cloudy
10	54	59	53	,10	cloudy
11	55	60	54	,05	fair
12	52	58	96	,02	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1806.
	°	°	°		
13	45	59	53	29,85	fair
14	55	62	54	,70	fhowery
15	51	59	55	,76	fair
16	53	55	50	,74	cloudy
17	49	54	47	,74	fair
18	42	54	43	,50	fair
19	47	56	42	,56	fair
20	42	52	50	,60	fhowery
21	51	55	47	,10	rain
22	50	51	38	28,75	rain
23	37	45	35	29,87	fair
24	36	49	36	30,12	fair
25	40	50	50	,10	cloudy
26	51	62	51	,01	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 18, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	84	11	44	1	41	7	32	4	47	0
Surrey	86	4	48	0	45	0	35	6	46	0
Hertford	74	4	43	0	40	8	27	2	30	0
Bedford	76	6	44	8	40	6	28	6	43	2
Huntingd.	72	8	00	0	39	4	25	0	10	8
Northam.	73	4	49	6	40	8	30	8	44	10
Rutland	75	9	47	0	41	6	24	6	48	0
Leiceſter	78	3	44	3	40	8	27	7	43	2
Nottingh.	78	8	51	0	46	4	30	0	47	0
Derby	85	2	00	0	49	0	29	6	49	4
Stafford	79	8	00	0	49	0	30	1	55	8
Salop	80	9	56	0	50	7	29	10	00	0
Hereford	80	8	48	0	46	4	29	8	48	8
Worceſt.	84	5	00	0	49	10	35	5	19	8
Warwick	86	7	00	0	50	11	33	0	55	4
Wilts	71	8	00	0	45	0	32	10	56	0
Berks	84	0	00	0	42	6	34	0	19	0
Oxford	80	8	00	0	41	8	31	4	18	0
Bucks	83	4	00	0	40	10	38	0	46	0
Brecon	80	6	57	7	46	4	25	8	00	0
Montgo.	72	9	49	8	43	2	25	4	00	0
Radnor	84	7	00	0	38	7	25	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

78	8	47	10	28	0	46	2	46	7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

68	4	36	2	33	9	23	11	46	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	81	4	48	0	42	10	35	3	48	6
Kent	90	6	48	0	41	3	38	3	43	3
Suſſex	85	8	00	0	46	6	30	6	47	0
Suffolk	71	1	42	0	40	5	32	3	38	11
Cambrid.	72	8	40	8	35	4	21	8	40	7
Norfolk	66	10	00	0	37	10	28	1	37	6
Lincoln	73	0	45	10	40	6	23	2	44	0
York	70	0	43	3	39	0	27	5	45	5
Durham	73	8	38	0	00	0	27	4	00	0
Northum.	71	9	18	3	37	4	27	8	00	0
Cumberl.	71	1	55	1	44	0	27	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	80	8	62	0	45	10	29	10	00	0
Lancaſter	73	5	00	0	39	6	27	8	47	0
Cheſter	72	9	00	0	00	0	26	4	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	43	8	22	10	00	0
Denbigh	84	1	00	0	48	7	24	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	72	0	00	0	39	4	20	10	00	0
Merionet.	74	5	00	0	45	0	23	8	00	0
Cardigan	77	5	00	0	36	0	16	6	00	0
Pembroke	68	3	00	0	32	4	18	8	00	0
Carmarth.	89	4	00	0	36	0	19	1	00	0
Glamorg.	77	2	00	0	39	10	21	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	84	9	00	0	47	9	30	8	46	2
Somerſet	91	10	00	0	42	0	25	9	18	0
Monmo.	89	6	00	0	48	8	29	4	00	0
Devon	83	4	00	6	37	2	27	4	00	0
Cornwall	81	2	00	0	34	7	22	2	00	0
Dorſet	76	3	00	0	40	6	30	11	18	0
Hants	86	1	00	0	42	9	25	8	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Diſtricts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peaſe		Oatmeal		Beer or Big	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
78	9	47	7	40	5	26	6	44	6	46	8	40	7	33	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1806.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

A CONSTANT reader of your very uſeful and impartial Miſcellany deſires you to give a place in it to a few lines in defence of a reſpectable Prelate, and the reſpectable body to which he belongs, againſt a charge that appears to me to have no juſt ground to ſupport it.

Happening to take up, the other day, the Anti-Jacobin Review for Auguſt laſt, I turned to the account given in it of Sir William Forbes's excellent Life of Dr. Beattie, with which I was much pleaſed; and in page 364 the Reviewer, after citing a paſſage from it, which contains a high encomium on the Biſhop of London, ſubjoins the following note:

"We cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe here, that a Prelate ſo firmly attached to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and ſo feelingly alive to every danger which threatens it, ſhould view *with apparent indifference* the eſtabliſhment of an extenſive Nunnery in his Dioceſe, at which *Engliſh young ladies take the veil*. But, after the paſſive conduct of all our Prelates but one, and the activity of that one on a recent caſe, in the Houſe of Lords, we ought not to be ſurpriſed at any thing. It is high time, however, for the Proteſtants of this country to look about them."

Now, Sir, ſuppoſing the fact to be as it is here ſtated, might it not have occurred, to a candid and conſiderate mind, that the Biſhop of London might never have heard of this Nunnery, or at leaſt might never have been informed that any Engliſh ladies had taken the veil in it; or, amidſt the infinite multiplicity of his occupations in this laborious and populous dioceſe, might not yet have had leiſure to turn his attention to this particular object, or to aſcertain the proper mode of remedying the evil, if it really exiſted; which, perhaps, may be no very eaſy matter, as I do not recollect any expreſs ſtatute againſt it? But, however this may be, of one thing I am certain, that the Biſhop's forbearance in this inſtance is not owing, as the Reviewer inſinuates, to *indifference* for the Proteſtant cauſe, becauſe there are the moſt unequivocal proofs of his *zeal* for it.

When his Lordſhip was Biſhop of Cheſter, he was in the very centre of the great body of the Roman Catholics, of whom more than one third is to be found in that extenſive dioceſe. And a great alarm having ariſen in the year 1780 on the ſuppoſed rapid increaſe of Popery, I happened to know (being myſelf then reſident in the dioceſe of Cheſter), that he was indefatigable in his exertions to aſcertain whether there was any ſuch increaſe, and to recommend the proper meaſures for preventing it in future. With that view, in the year 1781, he publiſhed a Circular Letter to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Cheſter, containing precautions reſpecting the Roman Catholics; and he alſo drew up and printed an abridgement of Archbiſhop Secker's excellent Sermons againſt the Errors of the Church of Rome. Both theſe tracts are in the Catalogue of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; and if the Reviewer will have the goodneſs to caſt his eye over them, he will, I think, be convinced that *indifference* to the progreſs of Popery is one of the moſt unfortunate charges that he could have poſſibly brought againſt the Biſhop of London.

After this follows a ſtrong accuſation againſt almoſt the whole Bench of Biſhops; namely, "that in a recent caſe in the Houſe of Lords (meaning, I preſume, the appeal to that Houſe reſpecting the guardianſhip of a child of high rank) they were all, except one, ſo paſſive in their conduct on that occaſion, as to make it high time for the Proteſtants of this country to look about them."

In anſwer to this, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the queſtion then before the

Houſe was a queſtion of *Law*; namely, "*to whom* the guardianſhip of the child properly belonged?" A queſtion on which the greateſt Lawyers were divided in opinion; and which belonged more properly to a Court of Juſtice, than to a Bench of Biſhops. In caſes of this nature the Biſhops ſcarcely ever take an active part; and, in the preſent inſtance, the diſcuſſion came on ſo late in the ſeſſion, that all the Biſhops who were in the habit of taking any ſhare in parliamentary debates had retired to their reſpective dioceſes. But it ought to be remembered, that when the *great Catholic Queſtion* was debated in the Houſe, all the Biſhops preſent voted unanimouſly, and ſeveral of them ſpoke with great ability, in ſupport of the Proteſtant Cauſe, and the Church of England.

Yours, &c. MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

THE deſcription you have given (from the St. James's Evening, in vol. LXXIV. p. 23) of the beautiful teſſelated pavement found in Leadenhall-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Eaſt India houſe, is ſufficiently accurate for the generality of readers. As it is preſerved in the Company's library, under the direction of their intelligent and liberal-minded librarian, and has been drawn by that correct draughtſman Mr. Thomas Fiſher, and engraved by Mr. Baſire, and alſo by Mr. Lapidge, I do not think myſelf warranted in anticipating any farther particulars: but ſhall content myſelf with comparing its deſign with that celebrated one found at Stunsfield in Oxfordſhire, in 1711, and engraved by Vertue, 1712, on which Mr. Hearne beſtowed "a diſcourſe," prefixed to his edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. III. with another drawing of it, and which Pointer in a preſuming ſtyle contended repreſented Bacchus, againſt Tom, who deemed it Apollo, though either would ſuit an academical neighbourhood of wits and wine-bibbers. It may fairly be preſumed to have been the floor of ſome dining-room, either of the commander of the garriſon in antient London, unleſs it ſhould be thought to be in a ſituation not ſufficiently central, and too near the Eaſt gate of the city for that purpoſe, and unleſs we ſuppoſe its ſituation with reſpect to the coaſt of Eſſex, whence an enemy might land from Gaul, occaſioned it to be rendered doubly ſecure by the reſidence of ſome commander. Among the conſiderable diſcoveries in Lombard-ſtreet and Birchin-lane, 1785, of which ſee Archæologia, VIII. 116, are we authorized to conclude that theſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet belonged to a row of houſes forming the North ſide, as thoſe did the South of a ſtreet through the centre of the city, leading from Aldgate to Ludgate, on the South ſide of which the temple of Diana ſtood, on the ſite of St. Paul's cathedral? This great or high ſtreet is now diſtinct from, and North of, Watling-ſtreet; and, unleſs we ſuppoſe *that* ſtreet ſpread more to the North than at preſent the houſes permit it to do, this muſt have been pre-eminently the high ſtreet of the old city. Dr. Stukeley, in his Plan of Old London, calls Stocks market *The Forum*; ſhall we then ſuppoſe the South ſide of this forum was graced with ſplendid buildings, and *they* with coſtly pavements, &c.? A ſecond piece of pavement, diſcovered ſince in pulling down houſes for the Bank, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, and alſo drawn and engraved by Mr. Fiſher, which I underſtand is to be placed in the Britiſh Muſeum, confirms this idea. The Roman ſtatues and inſcription diſcovered in an old tower of London wall, on the ſite of the German chapel, near the London coffee-houſe, Ludgate-hill, is a convincing proof how many Roman monuments might be expected within the extent of the city. The ſepulchral monument of Virius Marcianus, among the Arundelian Marbles at Oxford (Marm. Ox. P. III. N° X. Maittaire, N° 140), was found near Ludgate, "in the wall of the caſtle formerly occupied by the Roman Government," brought to light by the fire in 1666, in removing the ruins in 1666, and given by the Surveyor of the Works to Archbiſhop Sheldon, and by him to the Univerſity. To return to the altar, &c. lately found at the London coffee-houſe. We are ſure of the correctneſs of the tranſcript of the inſcription; but, as new names are perpetually occurring, a reference to the Theſaurus Inſcriptionum of Gravius will aſcertain ſeveral to have occurred more frequently than is imagined. Thus the name ANENCLITUS may perhaps be found in ANENDETUS, on a ſtone at Rome, pp. 931—933, the D miſcopied for CL. The letter after the CL here may be E; and the dots denote

denote the three lines annexed to the I, to form an E.

Provincialis occurs in an inscription 37. 14.

SABINIUS PROVINCIALIS.

317. 10 347 6. *L. Aeliano L. F.*
PROVINCIALI *equo ornato*, &c.
346. 4 *P. Aelianus* PROVINCIALIS.
447 7. *C. Oct.* PROVIN.

By *Provincialis* in all these we are to understand men raised in the province where the Romans were stationed; as there are now *Provincials* in our troops in the West Indies and America.

The inscription will then run,

Diis Manibus
Claudiæ Martinæ Annorum XL
Anenclitus Provincialis
Conjugi pietissimæ
Hoc Sepulchrum,
or *hanc Statuam, erexit.*

Martina occurs in Gruter, 588. 9; and *Cl. Martina* her daughter 695. 11.

Gruter gives an inscription in Italy, DCXCV. 11.

Martinæ et Cl. Martinæ
filiæ & matri
Martius & Q. Nigidius
Chenthrans
filius & pater
rius sanctissimi karissimis.

And in another at Lyons, DLXXXVIII. 9. Valera Martina conjugi karissimo, &c.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Oct.* 4.

HAD your correspondent Q. p. 815, noticed a letter inserted in vol. LXXIV, p. 400, of the Gent. Mag. he would have found an answer to his question respecting the History of Coventry. My object in writing that letter was, to prevent future *general enquiries* concerning the intended work, and to communicate the intentions of Mr. Nickson and myself, on that subject. Your correspondent Q. wishes to know what prospect there is of seeing the work in print: I most willingly repeat, for his information, and your readers at large, that our entire collections, together with numerous drawings and some plates, are at the service of any gentleman "desirous of publishing an History of Coventry, whose *genius and abilities* qualify him for such an undertaking; in addition to which every personal assistance and facility shall be afforded in composing the work: but I feel it necessary to declare that, much as I wish for the publication of an history of my native City, it must never be expected *immediately* from me.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Seal, N° 3, engraved in your last month's Magazine, and described, p. 793, is nearly similar in design, and in the inscription perfectly corresponds with one in my possession; an impression from which I sent you, and is engraved, plate 2, vol. LXVII. p. 1021: a short remark concerning it will also be found p. 1029. I am equally at a loss with S. P. W. in appropriating the seal; though I cannot agree with the conjecture of his friend, that the inscription points out an establishment *directly* "under the authority of Rome." That it was in England, however, I think, may be fairly deduced, from the discovery of two matrices of seals belonging to the foundation; and although, without a nice comparison of the letters, &c. it may be difficult to determine which was the prior seal, I think there is just ground to conclude that both belonged to the same institution, and that the accidental loss of one seal led to the fabrication of the other.

Yours, &c. THOMAS SHARP.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

IT gives me great pleasure to find (see p. 692), that Mr. Egerton Brydges has not abandoned the completion of his very interesting and instructive "Memoirs of the Peers of James I." In the articles of Somerset and Buckingham Mr. Brydges will have an opportunity for enquiring into the nature of the attachment of that Monarch to those favourites. The noble Historian of the Civil Wars accounts for it in a very unsatisfactory manner. Mallet, in his Life of Marlborough, gives some hints on this subject.

The non-claim of the noble family of Kilmaine, and the omission in Collins, by no means decide the question relative to the extinction of the honours of Montague. The expence and difficulty of ascertaining so long a descent before the House of Lords (as in the instance of the Chandos barony) in my opinion accounts for the non-claim of the Nobleman alluded to. In answer to one part of your ingenious Correspondent's letter, permit me seriously to ask (in defence of an order which he alternately panegyrizes and degrades) what instance is there in the Peerage, since

ſince the days of Hicks and Cranfield, of "a fellow who got his money out of a ſhop by fraud and extortion, and bought his peerage with a portion of its diſgraceful ſpoils?"

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

BY the 44th Report of the Commiſſioners of Naval Inquiry it appears that the Rectory of Simonburn, belonging to Greenwich Hoſpital, is 30 miles long, and 14 broad. Dr. Scott, the preſent Rector, eſtimates it now at 3000*l.* a year; and when the intended incloſure is carried into effect, he thinks it will be worth 5000*l.* a year. There are three places of worſhip; the church at Simonburn, and two chapels, one at Billingham, and one at Falſtone. The latter is a Perpetual Curacy, endowed by Queen Anne's bounty, and in the gift of the Rector of Simonburn. The preſent Rector was preſented in 1771.—The Commiſſioners give it as their opinion, that "this Living ſhould be rendered ſubſervient to the intention of the Inſtitution. It would afford ample means of providing for ſix or more chaplains of the navy, who, after a certain number of years of actual ſervice might be ſo rewarded. Such a remuneration could not fail to operate as an incitement to Clergymen of reſpectability to engage in this neceſſary but arduous branch of their profeſſion. Should this ſuggeſtion be adopted, the authority of Parliament will be neceſſary to carry it into execution upon the next vacancy. The great extent of the Living would, independently of any other conſideration, render a diviſion of it very deſirable. Should any ſufficient objections occur to the plan propoſed, the Living ſhould be ſold, and the price of it added to the productive funds of the Hoſpital." S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

INDUCED by your recommendations, p. 650, I have attentively peruſed the "Memoirs of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Royal Navy;" and having extracted, as I went on, a few remarks on the *Staple* from which that Navy is produced, they appear to me ſufficiently intereſting to form a column of your patriotic Miſcellany.

As a proof that there was large timber in our Iſler Iſland ſo early as 1612, Mr. Derrick informs us that in that year "a propoſition was made by a Mr. Burrell to build ſhips for the Navy, in Ireland, by contract, of from 100 to 1000 tons, and his propoſition being approved, Mr. Pett was ordered to go there, to ſee to the performance of a contract for building a ſhip of 600 tons; but ſomething prevented the ſaid contract being executed."

About that period, "the *current price* of large oak timber" was about 10*s.* a load; but in about 17 years, as appears by a Report of a Committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1664, "ſuch of the Oak timber in *Dean Foreſt* as had been ſold to John Wintour in 1688, and that was fit for the Navy, is eſtimated at 15*s.* per ton, which is equal to 18*s.* 9*d.* per load, nearly double what naval timber ſold for in the early part of James's reign; the firſt great advance in the price of Oak timber having taken place ſoon after the Reſtoration: and that the contract prices for Oak timber, *delivered into ſtore* at the dock yards, in 1664 and 1665, were from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per load."

"Some writers have remarked, that the Commonwealth did prodigious things for the glory of the Nation, by ſea; and that by cutting down the timber on the Royal domains, they produced, as it were, by magic, all at once a Fleet ſuperior to any that had ever been ſeen in Europe. But it ſhould alſo be remarked, that the timber in the foreſts, and on private eſtates, was ſo much reduced by the devaſtations made by the contending parties during the civil wars, and the cultivation of young timber ſo totally neglected at that period, that, but for the ſpirit of planting, which was excited by the writings of Evelyn ſoon after the Reſtoration, the country probably would not have afforded the vaſt quantities of great timber conſumed by our Navy during the preſent reign; there being grounds to believe that the ſaid timber was chiefly the produce of the plantations made between the Reſtoration and the end of the 17th century. The Commiſſioners of the Navy, alarmed by the proſpect of a want of timber for the Dock yards, repreſented the circumſtance to the Royal Society ſoon after the Reſtoration, requeſting them to ſuggeſt a remedy; and Evelyn, a member of that Society, accordingly publiſhed ſeveral valuable writings on foreſt trees, at different times, from 1664 to 1705.

"The quantity of Engliſh oak timber

ber expended for the Navy, from October 1760, to 31ſt December 1788, amounted to 1,266,362 loads (or 45,300 loads per annum, on an average), including what was uſed in the merchants yards in building ſhips and veſſels for the Navy.—See 11th Report of the Commiſſioners of Land Revenue, dated 6th February, 1792.

The periods when the different dock-yards in this country were eſtabliſhed is an intereſting article.

Woolwich; early in the reign of Henry VIII.—Camden calls it the mother dock.

Deptford; early in the reign of Henry VIII.

Portſmouth; in the reign of Henry VIII.

The following information reſpecting Portſmouth yard was collected many years ago, by a gentleman who is ſtill living, from two old men who came into the yard as apprentices in 1650 and 1661: At the former period there was no maſt-houſe or dry dock, nor above 100 ſhipwrights; and the Commiſſioner reſided at Portſmouth. There was no dry dock until Jamaica was taken, 1655. The firſt Commiſſioner's houſe was begun in 1664, and finiſhed in 1666.

Chatham; founded by Queen Elizabeth, where the gun-wharf now is, where there was only one ſmall dock; and it being alſo too confined a ſpot, it was removed, about the year 1622, to its preſent ſituation.

Sheerneſs; in the reign of Charles II. the Fort having been built by him.

Plymouth; in the year 1691. In 1698 money was voted by the Houſe of Commons for completing it. Previous to 1691 the maſter ſhipwright and artificers were borne on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips fitted for their reception.

Yours, &c. EXPLORATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Haſtings, Oct.* 1.

TRAVELLING the year before laſt through the North of Ireland, we ſtopped at a village to change horſes. During this interval I eagerly went to view the pariſh church, which I had heard was worthy of being ſeen on account of its antiquity. I here obſerved a marble ſlab, which declared, that underneath were depoſited the remains of Mrs. Jane Mears, widow of the Rev. John Mears, of Colrane. The ſtone, lower down, ſays, that the lady's maiden name had been Stuart, and that ſhe was the ſiſter of the Earl of B . . . . Here the ruthleſs hand of Time has ſhewn its power. The title is no longer legible, and the oldeſt inhabitant is ignorant both of the name of her brother, and of the time in which ſhe died. It is my opinion the defaced title was that of *Bute*, and that the lady was ſiſter of the *firſt* Earl; as all the marriages of the Bute family ſince the firſt Earl are noticed by Debrett, who, however, is ſilent on the ſubject of the firſt Earl's brothers and ſiſters marriages; he does not even ſay who the firſt Earl's father was. Should it be in the power of any Correſpondent to fill up the vacuum which Debrett has left, he will, by communicating his knowledge to you, oblige your conſtant reader, STEPHANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Oct.* 15.

THE following letter from Petrus Camper, the celebrated Profeſſor of Anatomy at Groningen to the late Mr. Stubbs, the well-known Anatomiſt and Painter of animals, is ſo extremely honourable to our ingenious Countryman, as to merit preſervation in your durable Repoſitory.

Allowance will be made for the phraſeology of a Dutchman when writing in the Engliſh language.

Yours, &c. R. M.

"Sir, If ever I was ſurpriſed to ſee a performance, I was it ſurely, when I ſaw yours upon the Anatomy of the Horſe!—The myology, neurology, and angiology of men, have not been carried to ſuch perfection in two ages, as theſe horſes by you. How is it poſſible a ſingle man can execute ſuch a plan with ſo much accuracy and induſtry? You have certainly had before you the ſcheme of the great Albinus; but even his plates have not that delicacy and fulneſs, nor the expreſſion of yours. Give me leave to aſk you, was you the engraver? for you do not mention the engraver's name. I once had a plan to offer to the public, a ſubſcription for the like; but I am ſure I could not have obtained the elegancy and exactneſs of yours. I diſſected many horſes; but I eſpecially examined the head and all the different ſections of the inſide, the bowels, and ſo on. I made figures as large as the life. I dare venture to ſay they are beautiful, moſtly done by different means upon the life itſelf. My intention was to reduce them to one eighth, and to have them engraved; but after having ſeen and admired yours, I dropped all hopes of ſucceeding. This favour I hope

hope you'll grant me, to inform me whether you ſtill go on to finiſh this beautiful undertaking, and whether or not we may flatter ourſelves to ſee the internal parts of this uſeful creature, and ſomething about the diſorders and internal diſeaſes of a horſe.'

"You will be curious to be acquainted with a Dutchman who admires with ſo much extacy your Tables. I'm public Profeſſor of Medicine, Anat. and Surgery, at Groningen; and I have publiſhed ſome figures on the Human Arm, Pelvis, &c. I'm actually publiſhing the Brain, and the organs of Hearing, Smelling, &c. in different animals. I diſſect, but I do not love horſes, though I keep them for proper uſe and for my family. I'm ſure my acquaintance can be of little uſe to you, but yours to me of great conſequence. I deſire to have two copies of your performance, one for me, and one for a gentleman who admires as well as I your book. I do not know whether your bookſeller has any correſpondence with us; if ſo, he may ſend them to any in Holland, and they will be ſent to me, and which was perhaps more eaſy. Direct them to Mr. Fagal, jun. Greffier de leurs H. Puiſſances les Etats Généraux, à la Haye; and our Ambaſſador will ſend them to the Hague. I'll get you payed by my banker in London, Mr. Andrew Grote and Company.

"Nothing ſhall be eaſier than to eſtabliſh a correſpondence with little or no expences on both ſides between us.

I'm, with the greateſt veneration, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, PETRUS CAMPER, F. R. S.
Member of the R. Acad. of Surgery at Paris, of Edinburgh, and of the Societies of Haerlem and Rotterdam.

At Groningen, 28th July, 1771."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

"The Duke of Wolfenbottle, the Baron du Tour, and I, are the only owners of your elegant performance in theſe provinces, though it is much wondered at by others. I'm amazed to meet in the ſame perſon ſo great an Anatomiſt, ſo accurate a Painter, and ſo excellent an Engraver. It is a pity you do not like to purſue the viſcera of this uſeful animal."

27th July, 1772. P. CAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

YOU will render the Philanthropic Society a great ſervice, if you will convey to the ingenious readers of your valuable Miſcellany the following particulars. In conſequence of an Act of Parliament lately obtained, the Society ſtand in need of *a ſuitable device for a common ſeal*. It is, perhaps, not ſufficiently known, that this Inſtitution receives under its protection two deſcriptions of objects, *viz. children who have engaged in the commiſſion of crimes*, but whoſe tender age affords a rational proſpect of their being reclaimed; and, ſecondly, *the children of convicts*, who are in danger of treading in the footſteps of their abandoned parents. The former are kept from all evil communication, under ſtrict moral and religious diſcipline, in a ſeparate building at Bermondſey, called "The Reform." The latter are taught uſeful trades, in "The Manufactory," in St. George's Fields, Surrey; or elſe apprenticed out to maſters of good character. The girls are placed out in ſervice. Several on whom *ſentence of death had paſſed*, have experienced the Royal clemency, on condition of their being received under the Society's care. This outline of its plan may, perhaps, be ſufficient to induce ſome of your ingenious readers to turn their attention to the ſubject, and, by their communications, render an eſſential ſervice to a Charity, which, I am ſure you will allow, has peculiar claims to the encouragement of the publick. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

THE Babyloniſh inſcribed bricks deſcribed by Millin in your p. 833, were ſent to Paris from Babylon by Mr. Beauchamp. Sir W. Ouſeley (Perſian Miſcell. XVI 795) met with a Chevalier Clergeau de la Barre, who had ſeen and drawn moſt curious and valuable antiquities daily diſcovered in the ruins of Babylon and Perſepolis, and whom nothing but the troubles in France prevented from offering to the publick his admired collection of drawings. Theſe were inquired after by a Correſpondent of the Oriental Collections, No. 1, 97, 1797; Gent. Mag. LXVII. p. 947; and probably no better ſucceſs will attend the inquiries of your correſpondent D. H.

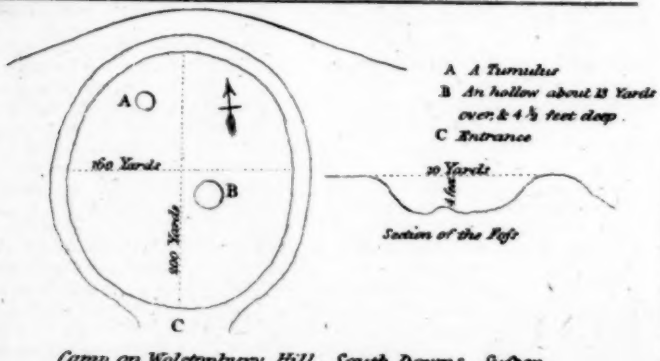
Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

AFTER the notice you have taken of Sir R. J. Sullivan, p. 871, now he is dead, you ſhould not omit the very juſt correction one of your correſpondents paſſed on his "moſt flippant of all tours," in your vol. LVI. p. 45; which one wonders any writer of common education could have put or ſuffered to be put together in his name. Y. Z.

Mr.

N.E. View of HURST-PER-POINT Church, Sussex.

Font, Piscina, & Stone Seat, in Hurst Church.



Camp on Wolstonbury Hill, South Downs, Sussex.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 29.

IN addition to the topographical notices of Hurst-per-point, co. Suſſex, by I. E. in p. 1112 of your laſt volume (which begins rather abruptly with the Domeſday account from Henſhall and Wilkinſon's tranſlation, and extracts from the Magna Britannia) I beg leave to preſent you with a view of the church, &c. *(Plate I.)* together with the monumental inſcriptions *, and a few remarks relative to the place and neighbourhood.

The church conſiſts of a nave, with gallery at Weſt end, South aile and gallery, a ſmall North tranſept, and two chancels; that which ranges with the South aile is called the Danny Chancel. At the Weſt end is a ſubſtantial tower, containing ſix bells, a clock, and a ſet of chimes (but this laſt harmonious muſician through age and infirmity is now ſilent), above which riſes a wooden ſhingled ſpire of conſiderable height.

A piſcina and ſtone ſeat on the South ſide of the chancel are ſhewn in the Plate: as is alſo the font, which ſeems very antient, and is, perhaps, the only relick of the Church mentioned in Domeſday; ſee *the Plate*.

Inſcriptions on mural monuments in the chancel.

1. (In capitals.)

Death hath added to ye ornament of this place ye bleſſed memorialls of the right vertuous and worthy gentlewoman Mrs. Elizabeth Thorp, wife of John Thorp of Cudworth, in ye coun. of Surr. eſq. and daughter of Sir Anthony Colepeper, of Bedghery in ye County of Kent, knight, chief of that noble and numerous familie juſtly graced with honorable antiquitie. She left iſſue 3 ſon'es, vid'. Anthony, John, and Thomas (which Thomas dyed an infant), and one daughter named An'e; and haveing lived prudentlie, piouſlie, and charitablie, chainged t^s^ life for a better, in ye 29th yeare of her age, 24 Aprill, a° d^ni^ 1624.

2. (In capitals.)

To the memory of the venerable and pious Chriſtopher Dodſon, fifty-one years rector of this pariſh; and of Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Marchant, gentleman.

This tablet, the tribute of dutiful eſteem and gratitude, is erected by their children. He died March 14th, 1784, aged 78 years. She died Feb. 28, 1747-48, aged 35 years.

3.

M. S. Rev^di^ Viri Johannis Clark, S. T. P. qui optimarum artium ſtudiis addictus, et ſingulari morum ſimplicitate ſpectabilis. Coll. Oriel. Oxon. Socius ornavit, Tutor auxit; eidem deinde Præpoſitus ſummâ cum laude præfuit. Deceſſit ex hâc vitâ (meliorem in cœlis Chriſti ſanguine redemptam humillimè ſperans) 21mo die Nov^bris^, anno Salutis humanæ 1781, æt. ſuæ 48. Dileĉtiſſimo Marito Uxor mœrens P.

4.

The epitaph on Dr. Chriſtopher Swale (printed in vol. LXXIV. p. 408).

On a ſlab within the rails of the communion (in capitals):

The remains of the Rev. Minhardes Shaw, A. M. rector of this pariſh, who dyed Feb. 17th, an. Dom. 1701, ætatis ſuæ 59. He tooke to wife Eliz. daughter of Geo. Duke, of Surrey, eſq. and left iſſue 1 ſon and 2 daughters.

On mural monuments in the Danny chancel:

1. (In capitals.)

Nere this place lyeth interred Peter Courthope, ciq. late of Danny, ſometimes of Cranbrooke in the county of Kent. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Sharpley, of Staplehurſt in y^e^ ſaid county of Kent, gent. by whom he had iſſue two ſonnes, Henry and Alexander, and one daughter Frances. He after married Jane ye daughter of Henry Smith, of Peppercharrow in the county of Surrey, gent. the relict of Ninion Burrell, of Cuckfield in the county of Suſſex, eſq. by whom he had only one daughter, Elizabeth.

He departed this life Auguſt 15°, anno Sal. reſtitut. 1657, ætatis ſuæ 80°.

2. (In two compartments.)

Under the adjacent arch lyeth interr'd the body of PETER COURTHOPE*, late of DANNY, eſq. who departed this life on the 13th Feb. A. D. 1724, in the 86th year of his age. Happy was he in attaining to ſuch an age with a vigour of body

* I have no notes of the armorial bearings.

* The celebrated Naturaliſt John Ray dedicates his "Collection of Engliſh Words not generally known," to this gentleman, as his "honoured friend;" acknowledging the aſſiſtance afforded to his ſtudies, and that this work was undertaken from his ſuggeſtion and contributions.

body and mind hardly to be precedented; but happyer ſtill in being untainted with thoſe vices which almoſt univerſally prevailed, and adorned with vertues which were equally neglected.

In his infancy, and even in the midſt of anarchy and confuſion, he imbibed loyal and orthodox principles. For theſe he ſought no recompence, but that of a good conſcience, when our Church and Monarchy were reſtored.

In theſe he perſevered to the laſt, unmoved by fear of danger or hope of ſordid gain, with a ſteadineſs and reſolution imitated by few. Such were his publick vertues. His private life was one continued ſcene of hoſpitality, temperance, devotion, and charity.

He marryed Philadelphia daughter of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, bart.; and left iſſue Barbara, marryed to Henry Campion, eſq. of Combwell in Goudhurſt, in the county of Kent.

In the chancel are alſo interred the bodys of Philadelphia, Frances, William, and Barbara, children of the ſaid Henry and Barbara, who died in their infancy.

In a vault at Goodhurſt Church is depoſited the body of Peter Campion, ſecond ſon of Henry and Barbara, who died on the 8th Auguſt, 1723, in the 17th year of his age. An early piety, a ſtrict regard to truth, and all other marks of an excellent diſpoſition, endeared him to all that knew him during his ſhort ſtay in this life, and have left them the undoubted comfort of his being tranſlated to a better.

3.

Reader! bewail thy country's loſs in the death of Henry Campion. In his life admire a character moſt amiable and venerable, of the Friend, the Gentleman, and Chriſtian. Amidſt the praiſe of abilities which would adorn the higheſt ſtation, he ſought domeſtic happineſs in retirement from the buſy world: ſuch was his prudence and modeſty. To excel in acts of piety and beneficence, in the exerciſe of every patriarchal virtue, this his ambition, this his unenvied honour. His charities to the poor, ſecret and ſilent as the dew of Heaven, diſpenſed a bleſſing well placed, which the profuſion of greater wealth ſeldom beſtows. In his behaviour he maintained a perſonal dignity which no pomp of titles could confer; a dignity founded in true greatneſs of mind. A miniſter of juſtice and peace to his neighbours, acting with an authority which the King's commiſſion cannot give, the reputation of ſuperior knowledge and integrity.

Fear of God, love of mankind, influenced all his actions; a ſincere Chriſtian piety ſanctified every accompliſhment of the gentleman. For the public benefit of poſterity, may the memory of his example be perpetual!

He died Ap. 14, an. Dom. 1761, æt. 81.

He married Barbery daughter and heireſs of Peter Courthope, eſq. of Danny, who is buried in the ſame grave; a woman truly pious and virtuous, an affectionate wife and parent, a generous and charitable neighbour. They left iſſue one ſon, William Campion, eſq. of Danny, and one daughter, Catherine, married to George Courthop, eſq. of Whyligh in Suſſex.

4.

In this chancel lie the remains of William Campion (ſon of Henry and Barbara) late of Danny, eſq. who died 31ſt of Aug. 1778, in the 71ſt year of his age; and of Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Edw. Partheriche, of Ely in the county of Cambridge, eſq. who died 6th of Oct. 1768, in the 61ſt year of her age. He was a man of lively and ſtrong parts, improved by extenſive claſſical learning, and an intimate knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, his favourite ſtudy: and ſhe a woman of excellent underſtanding and truly diſcrete conduct. Both exemplary for Chriſtian faith, devotion, and charity. This marble is erected to their memory as the beſt of parents.

5.

In this chancel lie the remains of Henrietta, wife of Henry Courthope Campion, of Danny, eſq. and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, of Normanton in the county of Rutland, bart. who died 6th Feb. 1771, in the 34th year of her age. She was truly exemplary in the diſcharge of all her filial duties; a kind and affectionate wife, a tender and careful parent, a ſincere, devout, and charitable Chriſtian.

In the ſame vault are depoſited the remains of Bridget, only daughter of Henry Courthope and Henrietta Campion, who died 13th Feb. 1797, in the 28th year of her age. In times too much addicted to diſſipation and trifling amuſements, her life was ſpent in one continued courſe of improvement in uſeful knowledge and other valuable attainments, and as conſtant a practice of the Heavenly precepts, from a full conviction of the Divine Truth of the religion ſhe profeſſed. As ſhe was accuſtomed to dedicate the firſt part of every day to the ſtudy of her Chriſtian duty, ſo ſhe paſſed the whole in a ſerious performance of it, being uniformly actuated in her conduct by a ſincere piety and devotion of heart, a ſtrict and invariable regard to truth, the moſt diffident opinion of her own abilities and merit, a ſingular filial affection

and

and compliance, a kind and beneficent attention to the poor, a truly juſt and generous concern for the happineſs of every rank and condition of her fellow-creatures. Such were the virtues, which, together with an eaſy, humble, and obliging deportment, endeared her in this life to all who knew her, and are now the ſource at once of the deepeſt regret, and the moſt conſolatory reflection, to her afflicted ſurviving friends.

6.

Near this place lie the remains of Priſcilla Campion, daughter of William and Priſcilla Campion, of Lewes in this county. She was born April ye 10th, 1781, and died Feb. ye 6th, 1795. Her modeſt, humble, ſweet, and docile mind, her compaſſionate and affectionate heart, which endeared her to all who knew her, gave the faireſt promiſes of a life not unworthy of the amiable and excellent virtues of the much-beloved and reſpected Houſe of Danny. Let this marble remain the laſt tribute of affection from her afflicted parents, whoſe fond hopes, with reſpect to this life moſt untimely blaſted, ſtill look up to that ſure and certain hope which maketh not aſhamed.

On ſlabs in the Danny chancel:

1. (In capitals.)

Here lyeth the body of Philadelphia, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Stapley, knight and baronet, and wife of Peter Courthope, eſq. to whom ſhe left iſſue John, Barbara, and Peter, and departed this life on the 18th day of October, anno Dom. 1676, ætat. ſuæ 25.

2.

C. H. T.
Comitijs regni nuper deſignat.
Morbillis correptus (proh dolor)
fato ſuccubuit Martij 11°, 1698,
ætatis ſuæ 26.

3. (Partly hid by pews: in capitals.)

. . . . s Pet. Court-
. . . . de Danny
. . . . & Phil. uxori^
. . . . v maximus
. . . . ditatem melior^
. . . . mè deſperamus
. . . . to redemptam
. . . . acturus,
. . . . o ætat. limine
. . . . ptus obiit,
. . . . ſe. ix° Dec. v°
. . . . 1672.
. . . . q. intus poſ.
. . . . M. L.

4. (Partly hid by pews.)

. . . . Philadelphia
. . . . daughter of
. . . . mpion, eſq. &
. . . . his wife, who
. . . . on ye 18th day of
. . . . 02 & died on
. . . . of May 1705.

5. (Partly hid by the pews.)

. . . . epoſitum
. . . . i Courthope, fil.
. . . . eniti Henrici
. . . . arm. et Barbaræ
. . . . qui natus 14° die
. . . . 704, obijt 4° die
. . . . ni 1705.

6. (Partly hid by pews.)

. . . . poſitum
. . . . fil. ſecundo genitæ
. . . . Campion, arm.
. . . . ræ uxoris, quæ
. . . . ie Martij 1703,
. . . . die Junii 1705.

In this chancel are alſo the antient monuments deſcribed by I. E. When Sir William Burrell viewed them, he was accompanied by that excellent Artiſt Mr. Grimm, who made drawings of them, among other antiquarian ſubjects, for Sir William's collections.

On a mural monument in the nave:

In a vault at the foot of this pillar lyeth the body of Elizabeth, relict of John Stone, of Ruſper in the county of Suſſex, gent. and daughter of Jeremiah Johnſon, late of Charlewood in the county of Surry, gent. who left iſſue only one daughter. Obijt 13° Decᵇʳ 1723, ætat. ſuæ 84.

In the ſame vault are depoſited the remains of Catherine, daughter of the abovenamed John and Elizabeth Stone, relict of Thomas Beard late of this pariſh, gent. by whom ſhe left iſſue only one ſon, Ralph Beard. Ob. 8° April, 1736, ætat. ſuæ 64.

On ſlabs in the nave.

1. (In capitals; the top obliterated.)

Here likewiſe are interred the remains of his eldeſt ſon Thomas Beard, eſq. who departed this life June the 26 .. anno Domini . . . . ætatis ſuæ . . . .

2.

Thomas Beard ſecond ſon of Thomas Beard, of Hurſt-per-point, eſq. lies here interred, who took to wife Katherine, the only daughter of John Stone of Nunnery in the pariſh of Ruſper, gent. by whom he left iſſue only one ſon, Ralph Beard, and departed this life September the 22, anno Domini 1700, ætat. ſuæ 42.

In the ſame grave are depoſited the remains of Mr. Ralph Beard, attorney at law, who married Mary daughter of William Conſtable, eſq. of Burwaſh, and left iſſue five daughters. He was an able and honeſt lawyer, a friendly and generous neighbour, and reſpected by all that knew him. He died Sep. 22, an. dom. 1754, æt. 59. Catharine, daughter of Mr.

Mr. Ralph Beard, died April 6, A. D. 1743, æt. 12.

3.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, ſecond daughter of Nicholas Monke, of Hurton, eſq. wife to Thomas Beard, of Hurſt-p'-point, eſq. to whom ſhe left iſſue Thomas and Barbara. She departed this life Jan. 12, 1688, aged 57.

On mural monuments in the North tranſept:

1. (In capitals.)

Sacred to the memory of Barbara, wife of Wiliam Borrer, who departed this life the 19th of April, 1795, aged 73 years; alſo of William Borrer, who departed this life the 21ſt of Jan. 1797, aged 72 years.

2. (In capitals.)

Sacred to the memory of John Borrer, late of Henfield, who died the 11th of Sept. 1793, aged 32 years.

The ſtone pillar, with dials, in the church-yard, ſeen in the view, is called *Brand's Monument*, having been erected by a maſon who is buried under it. I have heard the following lines (not very creditable indeed to the character of the deceaſed) repeated as his epitaph.

Here lies the body of William Brand,
Who work'd thro' life in lime and ſand;
And, 'cauſe he would not be forgotten,
He built this tomb for his bones to rot in:
But where he 's gone no one can tell,
Some ſay to Heaven—but ſome to Hell;
For that's the place where Atheiſts dwell.

In a writ, "*Pro Expenſis Hoſpitii Regis*," 7th of Henry IV. (A. D. 1406), is the following curious entry:

"Decem libras nobis de firmâ Eccleſiæ de Perpondeſhurſt in comitatu Suſſexiæ, occaſione Utlagariæ, in Johannem Wellys, perſonam ejuſdem eccleſiæ, de feloniâ judicatum, ad ſectam noſtram promulgatæ, debitas; ac etiam firmam decem librarum per annum, de eccleſiâ prædictâ, pro hujusmodi expenſis, quamdiu eadem firma in manibus noſtris fuerit ex cauſâ ſupradictâ." Rymer, Fœdera, tom. VIII. fol. 442.

The fair on Auguſt 10, interfering with the neceſſary duties of harveſt, was, about 40 years ago, changed to May-day. Its chief articles are pedlary and toys.

Danny (not Danny, as in 1112) is the name of Mr. Campion's reſpectable old manſion, which deſerves a drawing and deſcription, though at preſent I am unprepared with either. It ſtands at the foot of Wolſtanbury, one of the moſt prominent hills of that majeſtic range called the South Downs; and may, perhaps, have received its appellation of Danny from dæne, *i. e.* Vallis, *vel locus ſylveſtris*.

A plan of the camp on Wolſtanbury is given in *Plate I.* The preſent name is evidently derived from ſome Saxon chieftain named *Wolſtan* (pulꝼtan-beꝛuȝ, *oppidum Wulſtani*) of whom the neighbouring inhabitants ſtill retain a traditionary remembrance; but its circumvallation was probably the work of Britiſh Warriors, though ſubſequently uſed by Romans, Danes, and Saxons; who would all find advantage in poſſeſſing this elevated and commanding ſtation, which overlooks a conſiderable portion of the Weald of Suſſex; and forms a very important link in the extenſive chain of encampments on the South Downs.

That the Romans occupied it, is aſcertained from their coins, which are not unfrequently diſcovered within the Roundel. Middle braſs of the lower empire are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Weekes, Surgeon, of Hurſt-per-point, who has formed a little muſeum of collections in Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

THE annexed copy of an original Letter of King Charles I. written from his head-quarters at Maſon during the ſiege of Glouceſter, may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to ſome of your very numerous readers and admirers. The letter was lately found, by an attorney, among ſome old papers which had belonged to the family of one of the gentlemen to whom it was addreſſed, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir J. Smith, Bart. Collinſon, in his Hiſtory of Somerſet, makes no mention of Dr. Weekes, in whoſe behalf this letter was written. But he appears, from Wood's Faſti, Oxon. vol. II. p. 89, to have been created Doctor of Divinity of that Univerſity, "May 29, 1643." John Weekes, Prebendary of Briſtol, and Batchelor of Divinity of Cambridge above twenty years ſtanding. This doctor, a jocular perſon, was now a preacher in Oxford ſometimes, either before the King or Parliament, and ſuffered much for the royal cauſe. Afterwards he was made Dean of St. Burien, in Cornwall, upon the promotion of Dr. Creighton to that of Wells; and, after his death, the ſaid deanery was annexed to the Biſhop-

rick

rick of Exeter." There is, probably, ſome farther account of this gentleman in Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy."

"Charles R.

"Truſty and well beloved, wee greete you well. Whereas wee underſtand that the Vicaridge of Chue Magna, in our County of Somerſet, to wch you are patrons, is now become voyd by the death of John Fabian, the late incumbent; and whereas John Weekes, Doctor in Divinity, and Chaplaine of our troops, is well knowne to us to be of very good learning, and a well deſerving perſon, having conſtantly and painfully attended us from the firſt beginning of this preſent Rebellion, and having ſuffered much by the Rebells for his Loyalty to us: Wee have thought fitt, and doe hereby very earneſtly recomend him to you, to be preſented by you to the ſayd living. Wherein yor compliance with this our deſyre ſhall be taken by us in very good part; and wee ſhall be ready to remember the ſame, upon all occaſions, for yor advantage. And ſoe wee bid you heartily farewell. Given att our court at Matſon, the 22d of Auguſt, 1643. (L.S.)"

FRANCIS ISAACK, WILLIAM SQUIRE, and THO. WESTCOT, Gent.

"To our truſty and well-beloved Francis Iſaack, William Squire, and Thomas Weſtcote, Gent. or eyther off them."

The above letter is very neatly written, apparently with the King's own hand. The ſeal is a wafer, about the ſize of a crown piece. The impreſſion the arms of Scotland and England, quarterly: round the edge, in two circles, is an illegible inſcription; perhaps the motto of the Order of the Garter. Yours, &c. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Sept.* 8.

IN my obſervations on the ſubject of Reflections on Water, inſerted in p. 716, I very inadvertently mentioned the name of Malton; which, I have been thinking ſince, may poſſibly be deemed an attack upon his memory; for, I am informed, he is dead. So far from this, Mr. Urban, on the contrary, I highly revere it; for it is to him that I owe the little knowledge I have attained in perſpective. When I ſelected him, it was becauſe his work was moſt familiar to me; for, in fact, I have ſtudied no other, deeming it by far the beſt treatiſe on perſpective that has ever yet fallen in my way; and, inſtead of being thought to paſs an invidious attack upon it, I could wiſh to recommend it. Indeed, Mr. Urban, it was not my intention to cenſure any writer on the ſubject, but merely to ſay what ſeemed to me to have eſcaped notice; and ſo I wiſh to be underſtood. My object in laying before your readers the Obſervations on Reflections, is chiefly to amuſe the picturеſque obſerver; and, if I am wrong, to be ſet right by any of your candid Correſpondents; and, for this reaſon, I have left open the field of theoretic demonſtration for abler pens than mine to indulge in, if the ſubject ſhall be deemed worth the trouble: I have only made my appeal to *common ſenſe*; and, if I am underſtood by that, it is the extent of my wiſh. Your inſerting this declaration will greatly oblige

Yours, &c. J. Ross.

P. S. Mr. Urban will alſo farther oblige me, in preſenting my reſpects to *the Architect*, and ſaying that his papers on Architectural Innovations have been a fund of entertainment to me, enliſted as I am under his banner: particularly ſo, as I find we have both been, and ſtill are, engaged by the ſame liberal Patrons of the Arts, in transferring to the cabinet ſpecimens of the beauties of our old Engliſh Antiquities.

*** Page 717, col. 1, line 21, for *in than* read *than in*.

Mr. URBAN, *Epping, Sept.* 10.

IT is curious to obſerve the manner in which Mr. Roſs introduces his ſuppoſed diſcovery on the reflection on water in your Magazine, pp. 716, 717. He informs us he was firſt ſtruck with this wonderful appearance in 1777, whilſt walking on the Weſtern border of the Severn, oppoſite to the City of Worceſter. He happening to be directly fronting to the tower of St. Andrew's church, the reflection of it appeared *perpendicular*; but the reflections of the Cathedral and All Saint's church, on each ſide of it, *tended to the eye*, making the eye their vaniſhing point. And though Mr. Roſs had, doubtleſs, paſſed by ſeveral fine pieces of water, which every day afforded objects proper for ocular inveſtigation of his ſuppoſed diſcovery, yet, for more than twenty years, it was permitted to lie dormant; and had he not, luckily, laid his hand on one of the proofs of ſome engraved views of Hereford, where he had introduced his new ſyſtem, the whole might have

been

been loſt to the world, and Artiſts have continued to diſtort Nature in their picturesque delineations, for want of being acquainted with Mr. Roſs's theory of reflection!

But let us ſeriouſly examine Mr. Roſs's remarks by the well-known eſtabliſhed rules of catoptrics, and then we ſhall be able to judge how far they are conſiſtent with nature and reaſon. Mr. Roſs ſays, "Reflections" (I ſuppoſe he means the images of objects reflected), do not *enter into* or *go through* tranſparent bodies, but remain merely on the ſurface." This aſſertion cannot be true; for, when an object is ſeen by a plane reflecting ſurface, ſuch as water, glaſs, &c. its image appears as far behind that ſurface as the object is diſtant from it. Again, the ray of incidence and reflection are both in the ſame plane, perpendicular to the reflecting ſurface in the point of incidence. And farther, changing the ſituation of the eye does not at all change the ſituation of the image; it will always appear in the ſame plane whilſt the object and the reflecting ſurface are fixed. Therefore, if the object be perpendicular to the reflecting ſurface, the image alſo will be perpendicular to it. Hence objects ſtanding perpendicular to the horizon, near a piece of ſtill water, will always be reflected perpendicularly, let the ſituation of the eye be what it may with regard to the objects. I am well aware that of all the ſenſes none is more liable to miſlead the judgment than the ſight. And, indeed, Mr. Urban, the truth of this was never more fully verified than in the remarks contained in your Correſpondent's letter.

But this more forcibly excites our ſurpriſe, when we are told they are the obſervations of an artiſt; and one who has made the "*ſtudy of reflections a ſcience!*" But, I confeſs, the meaning of this phraſe is not very intelligible. Does he ſuppoſe the nature of *reflected viſion* never was treated ſcientifically? If ſo, I would recommend him to read ſome of our beſt mathematicians on optics, ſuch as Newton, Smith, Emerſon, &c. where he will find this ſubject handled in a maſterly manner, under the title of *Catoptrics*. But, from what is ſaid in the concluding part of his letter, we may be led to ſuppoſe that this gentleman has arranged his ideas on the ſubject in a new, regular, and ſcientific manner; ſhould this be the caſe, and his letter be a ſpecimen, I am fearful, if ever he offers ſuch a work to the world, though it might afford ſome amuſement to the reader, yet the Artiſt would profit but little by it. Your Correſpondent's definitions of *reflections and ſhades* are almoſt the reverſe of each other, and contrary to reaſon and truth.

Should Mr. Roſs call upon me to explain any thing advanced in this letter, I am ready to anſwer his requeſt, and will enter into a mathematical inveſtigation of the ſame.

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Beccles, Sept.* 4.

IN reply to "Inveſtigator," p. 16, concerning the ancient *cuſtom called ſhot-corn*; I am apt to believe it conſiſted of a certain quantity of Corn payable to the Rector, or Vicar, of a pariſh annually. Several cuſtoms of this nature were originally in uſe; ſome of which yet remain in many of our antient pariſhes; particularly "*church-ſhot*;" which was a houſe-tax payable at Martinmas, for that holme and that hearth where a man reſided the preceding Chriſtmas. "*Light-ſhot*, or *candle money*," was diſcharged three times a year; a half-penny worth of wax from each hide of land upon Eaſter Eve, All Saints, and at Candlemas. "*Soul-ſhot*," a burial fee, contingent on the performance of duty, and paid at the open grave: nay, ſometimes, although the body was not interred in the pariſh, the "ſoul-ſhott" was diſcharged to the miniſter to which the perſon belonged. There was alſo another cuſtom uſed by our anceſtors, viz. "*Plough-alms*," which was a penny from every ploughland in the pariſh, and generally paid within fifteen days after Eaſter. "*Shot-corn*," therefore, clearly appears to me to have been a certain quantity of Corn paid as before obſerved, or money in lieu of the ſame. It is alſo neceſſary to add, that the cuſtoms above-mentioned were made by the Saxons for the better proviſion of the Clergy. Should theſe obſervations be of any ſervice to "Inveſtigator," it will give great pleaſure to

Yours, &c. W. ALDIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

PERMIT me to enquire whether it was not a part of the duty impoſed on the Board of Health, which has been lately

lately diſſolved, to require memorials to be tranſmitted to them from the Medical gentlemen ſent out to Gibraltar, relative to the malignant Epidemick which raged there during the Autumn of 1804; and, from ſuch memorials, to draw up and publiſh a complete deſcription of that diſorder, together with an account of the method of treatment which proved moſt ſucceſsful; and of the meaſures that were reſorted to for ſuppreſſing and eradicating the contagion? A circumſtantial and authentic hiſtory of this kind would be of the higheſt value to the Faculty; who might refer to it as the beſt ſource for information in the event of a ſimilarly-malignant epidemick breaking out in any part of his Majeſty's dominions. It is therefore to be hoped, that if a ſet of memorials relative to this ſubject have been tranſmitted to the Board of Health, the publick may yet reap the benefit of them; and that ſome perſon or perſons may be employed by Government to examine and methodize thoſe memorials, ſo as to exhibit to the world a full and connected hiſtory of the epidemick in queſtion.

Yours, &c. ANTILOIMOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Soho Square, Aug.* 9.

AT a numerous meeting of the Faculty, held this evening at the houſe of the Right Honorable Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. K.B. Preſident of the Royal Society, &c. Dr. Harriſon laid upon the table the anſwers he had received to the different circular letters tranſmitted to the public bodies and individual practitioners of the United Kingdom, in purſuance of a former reſolution. He then preſented the following Plan for better regulating the practice of Phyſick in its different branches; which being read and conſidered, the ſubſequent Reſolutions were entered into:

PLAN.

1. "That no perſon ſhall practiſe as Phyſician, unleſs he be a graduate of ſome univerſity in the United Kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years. That he ſhall have ſtudied the different branches of Phyſick in an Univerſity, or other reſpectable ſchool or ſchools of Phyſick, during the ſpace of five years; two of which ſhall have been paſſed in the Univerſity where he takes his degree.

2. "That no perſon ſhall practiſe as Surgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma, or licence, from ſome one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, or other Chirurgical Corporations, of the United Kingdom. That he ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to a practitioner in ſurgery, and afterwards have ſpent at leaſt two years in the ſtudy of Anatomy and Surgery in a reputable ſchool or ſchools of Phyſick.

3. "That no perſon ſhall practiſe as an Apothecary until he ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to ſome regular Apothecary, or Surgeon practiſing as an Apothecary;—that he ſhall have ſtudied the different branches of Phyſick in ſome reputable ſchool or ſchools during the ſpace of at leaſt one year, and ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

4. "That no man ſhall practiſe Midwifery unleſs he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received inſtructions, for the ſame term, from ſome experienced Accoucheur, and ſhall have aſſiſted at real labours. And that no female ſhall practiſe Midwifery without a certificate of fitneſs and qualification from ſome regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

5. "That no perſon ſhall follow the buſineſs of a Retail Chemiſt or Druggiſt, unleſs he ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to that art.

6. "That none of theſe reſtrictions be conſtrued to affect perſons at preſent regularly practiſing in the different branches of Medicine.

7. "Whether Phyſicians ſhall be entitled to recover their fees by the uſual legal means?

8. "That a regiſter ſhall be kept of all Medical Practitioners in the United Kingdom; and every perſon in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profeſſion ſhall pay a fine on admiſſion; the amount and diſpoſition of which to be ſettled and ſpecified hereafter.

"Reſolved,

1. "That it appears from the returns to the circular letters, that the abuſes complained of do exiſt to a great degree in every part of the United Kingdom; and that the neceſſity for adopting regulations for their correction is univerſally admitted.

2. "That it ſeems to be expedient that the plan propoſed by Dr. Harriſon be adopted as the baſis of regulation; ſubject, however, to ſuch alterations as may hereafter appear to be neceſſary.

3. "That Sir Joſeph Banks and Dr. Harriſon be requeſted to wait again upon the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, to ſtate to him the progreſs of the undertaking, and to conſult him upon farther meaſures.

4. "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to confer and correſpond

correſpond with the different public bodies of the United Kingdom, upon the ſubject of the propoſed regulations—that they be requeſted to report their proceedings from time to time, and to take ſuch other ſteps as they may judge neceſſary. Names of the Committee: Sir John M. Hayes, Bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.; Drs. Blackburn, Harriſon, Garthſhore, Pearſon, Stanger, Willan, Clutterbuck, and Secretary.

5. "That a voluntary ſubſcription of One Guinea each be received from the town and country practitioners, by any member of the Committee, to enable them to proſecute the important objects in which they are engaged. (The names of ſubſcribers to be publiſhed hereafter.)

6. "That Dr. Harriſon be requeſted to circulate the above Plan and Reſolutions of this evening among the Faculty of the United Kingdom, in the manner of the former circular letter.

7. "That, ſince perſons of every rank and occupation in life are deeply intereſted in the propoſed regulations the Faculty are particularly requeſted to ſubmit them to the principal inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts, by convening meetings, or in any other mode which they may think proper.

8. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Banks, for his continued attentions to the Aſſociation, and the important objects of their purſuit.

"*London, Aug.* 20, 1806.

"Sir, I have the honour to forward to you the outline of a Plan of Medical Reform, with the Reſolutions lately entered into at a Meeting of the Faculty in London. As it has been determined from the beginning to avoid, as far as poſſible, any interference with the Rights and Privileges of the different Public Bodies in the United Kingdom, I truſt that the meaſure in contemplation will meet with general and active ſupport. I ſhall hope for an anſwer, when you have had time to conſider the ſubject with the requiſite attention. It muſt be addreſſed "Dr. Harriſon, Horncaſtle," under cover to "George Harriſon, Eſq. Treaſury, London." I have the honour to be, &c.

Edward Harrison*."

Mr. Urban, *London, Sept.* 28.

ON my way up to London from the Weſt with a Brother Antiquary, I came through Wincheſter, and, as I always do, went to ſee that noble and venerable pile the Cathedral. The day, Sir, was very rainy indeed; and what added much to our grief and melancholy was, to ſee *in ſeveral parts of the nave*, the rain pour in in ſuch torrents, as to leave no doubt but the roof muſt be in a moſt deplorable ſituation. We aſked an occaſional attendant, what could poſſibly induce a ſett of moſt reſpectable gentlemen, who are ſuppoſed to be the richeſt body belonging to any Cathedral in this Kingdom, except Durham, to be ſo inattentive to repair and maintain the church: he very coolly replied, "They were *too fond of their money.*" Horrid, Mr. Urban, to ſee the great temple of God ſo neglected; inſtead of ſtriking awe into the beholder, to excite pity and commiſeration!

Senex.

Mr. Urban, *Eaſtbourne, Oct.* 1.

I AM highly gratified to hear that Mr. Brydges is about to indulge the world with a ſecond volnme of his truly valuable work; and as ſome ideas have ſuggeſted themſelves to my mind which may poſſibly be of uſe to that learned and careful compiler; I hope that you will pardon the liberty I take in begging that they may be made public by the means of your Magazine. I ſincerely lament to find that the pages of our preſent Peerages are almoſt wholly filled with the pedigrees of young lords: and it is my earneſt wiſh to recall as many as poſſible of thoſe antient titles, granted to our foreſathers for their *real worth*, from that oblivion to which, through the careleſsneſs of moſt editors of Peerage Books, they have long ſince been conſigned. It is the cuſtom I obſerve with theſe people, whenever any difficulty concerning a title is ſtarted, directly, for the ſake of avoiding trouble, to rank the one in queſtion amongſt extinct titles; by which means, as Mr. Brydges elegantly expreſſes himſelf, the rights of inheritance are ſuppreſſed, and the twigs of our antient Nobility are (I may add wholly) deſtroyed. Now, it is my opinion, Mr. Urban, that when any title is mentioned as being extinct, the editor ought to declare not only the year in which the title became extinct, but *in* whom, and *to* whom it *would* have devolved, had there been iſſue male; and even what female was moſt nearly allied to the deceaſed Nobleman. This would prevent all uncertainty, as the editors in this caſe, if they were unable to prove what I have ſuggeſted, would, inſtead of claſſing the title amongſt extinct ones, place it amongſt dormant

* See Dr. Cayley's Letter to Dr. Harriſon in p. 715; and our Review, p. 855. Edit.

dormant ones. I think I may venture to add that nearly half the titles ſaid, for want of authority to the contrary, to be extinct, are only dormant. The Montague title for inſtance, (without attaching any blame to Mr. Brydges), was very nicely proved by C. (p. 308) to be dormant, and not extinct. Your other Correſpondent, however, (p. 693), is not altogether right in the aſſertion with which his letter commences.

Another idea has juſt preſented itſelf to my mind. Some very antient titles have been *given up* by the poſſeſſors, many of them through fear, in the time of the different rebellions; and theſe have always, I ſee, been ranked amongſt extinct ones; whereas there are now living, to my certain knowledge, ſeveral male deſcendants of ſuch Noblemen. Were there any exact liſt of the titles given up, the deſcendants, I ſhould ſuppoſe, might, on proving the conduct of their anceſtors to have been ſtrictly right, and that they did not join the rebel parties, get the titles reſtored. "Would it not be better to reſtore antient Nobility than to create *new* Lords?" Hoping that this may be duly conſidered by the Editors of Peerages, &c. I remain yours, &c.

INVESTIGANDI CUPIDUS.

An Expedition againſt the MOLUCCAS, *by the Squadron of* ADMIRAL RAINIER, *in* 1795.

(Concluded from p. 698.)

AS Amboyna lies almoſt under the Equator, it produces moſt of the tropical fruits. The Paupau Apple, the Shaddock, Mangoe, Mangoſtein, Benana, and Water Melon, may vie for excellence with the delicacies of Europe. The Durian has a delicious flavour, but its ſmell is ſo unfavoury that its admirers are few. The Bread Fruit no where, I believe, grows in India; this invaluable fruit is plentiful here; and Capt. Hayward, who was at Otaheite in the Bounty, thought them comparable to thoſe in the South Seas. It is about the ſize of a large Melon, nearly round, and has a rough green ſurface; it grows on a large ſpreading tree, whoſe broad leaves are deeply indented, and reſemble fig-leaves. The fruit is baked till the outſide becomes black, and then the whole inſide (except a ſpongy core near the centre) is nutritious palatable food, ſo that many preferred it to wheaten bread. When the Sultan of Ceram heard of the ſurrender of Amboyna, he thought fit to renew an antient claim he pretended to that Iſland. The Iſland of Ceram is a few leagues North of Amboyna, and is an extenſive country, ſpreading conſiderably to the Eaſtward. In order to ſupport this claim, the Sultan ſent an embaſſy, accompanied by a great number of armed prows, each containing a ſwivel gun and about thirty men armed with daggers and narrow ſhields; the Ambaſſador's prow was diſtinguiſhed by a profuſion of ſtreamers and flags. When the Ambaſſador landed, he was received by the Admiral with great civility, and conducted on-board the ſhips of war in the harbour, where he greatly admired the warlike and ingenious contrivances, which were explained to him; but he was given to underſtand that the ſovereignty of Amboyna was now, by right of conqueſt, transferred to the King of England, and that the Admiral had no power to treat with any one about its ſurrender. This anſwer was by no means ſatisfactory; but the report of our ſtrength prevented them from adopting any hoſtile meaſures, which, in aiding the diſſatisfied natives, might have occaſioned us much inconvenience.

The Swift, being the ſmalleſt of the ſhips of war, was diſpatched on various occaſions to the neighbouring iſlands. During our continuance in theſe ſeas, we went twice to Saparua to take poſſeſſion of the Iſland, and to collect a very conſiderable quantity of Cloves; which would have produced, if ſold in England at the uſual price, near a hundred thouſand pounds. Here ſome of the ſailors intoxicated themſelves with a pernicious drink, which, as I have already deſcribed, diſtils from the Sago-tree. Saparua has a ſmall fort ſeated in a pleaſant valley at the bottom of a bay; it ſtands on an elevated ſpot, ſteep and rocky towards the ſea, but of gentle acclivity on the other ſides.

After our return, we viſited the Iſland of Timor, in queſt of proviſions for the ſquadron. The Portugueſe ſettlements on this Iſland being incorrectly placed on the charts, we were obliged to ſearch for it along the coaſt, and in doing this got conſiderably to leeward of the place; nor ſhould we, perhaps, have diſcovered it, had we not

not met with a prow conveying a Portugueſe officer, who directed us; notwithſtanding which, we were near ten days ſtruggling with contrary winds and ſtrong currents.

This iſland appears in high hills of a dreary, barren aſpect. Delli, the chief ſettlement, lies within a ſhallow bay, at the foot of huge and deſolate mountains; which, from a diſtance at ſea, ſeem as if they extended to the very ſhore, but a nearer approach diſcovers a valley two or three miles in depth, covered chiefly with cocoa-nut trees. About a quarter of a mile from the ſhore there extends a reef of rocks, which ſerves as a harbour for very ſmall veſſels, but renders the anchorage dangerous to others.

When we arrived, the Governor ſent a courteous invitation to the Captain to come on ſhore; I was of the party on this occaſion. When we landed, we were conducted to a ſhabby hut, divided by thick matting into ſeparate apartments, in one of which we were introduced to the Governor, who wore a handſome naval uniform, which ſtrikingly contraſted with the apartment in which he received us. Perceiving our ſurpriſe, he took us to the window, and pointed to his former dwelling, which an earthquake had juſt reduced to ruins. We had much converſation with him in French; and, before dinner, were introduced to his wife and daughter, two very intereſting Portugueſe ladies; whoſe language, much to our regret, we did not underſtand. The evening produced a ball and ſupper, to which the governor, officers, and Malay brides were invited; and thus ended a very agreeable day. We remained here but a ſhort time, to procure ſome cattle for the ſquadron; in return for which we afforded the Governor a ſmall quantity of powder and ſhot. This ſettlement deals chiefly in Sandall-wood, which grows to the ſize of a walnut-tree, and has oval leaves; it is much valued by the natives of India, who conſume it in their religious rites.

The ſquadron was near five months among the Moluccas. During our return to the Coaſt of India, we touched at China, then at Prince of Wales's Iſland, and, laſtly, we arrived at Madras. Here Capt. Rainier was promoted from the Swift into the Centurion, and I removed with him. Shortly afterwards the Swift was diſpatched again to the China ſeas, where ſhe foundered in a hurricane, and every ſoul periſhed. E. Conant.

THE PROJECTOR. N° LXII.

"Inter cuncta leges et percunctabere doctos; [ævum."
"Quâ ratione queas traducere leniter
Horace.

ONE of the firſt inſtructions given to young people is, how to behave in company. Parents conſider this as an indiſpenſable branch of education, and ſeem, more, perhaps, of late years than formerly, to be of opinion that it cannot begin too ſoon. For this purpoſe, they take much pains to inform their children of the proper way of entering a room, the proper way of remaining in it, and the proper way of going out of it; and are not a little pleaſed when they behold their offspring perform thoſe manœuvres in, what they term, a graceful ſtyle. Their firſt introduction is an æra of great anxiety: it is like the firſt appearance of a player on the ſtage, ſupported by his friends, but yet expoſed to the criticiſm of the publick at large.

Some parents, indeed, either unwilling to take the trouble, or conſcious of their inability to give ſuch leſſons as may accompliſh the candidate for his *debut*, ſend their children to dancing-ſchools, where they may acquire the ſeveral ſteps of walking, and degrees of bowing, that every movement may be in true time, and every inflexion performed according to the ſtrict principles of faſhionable mathematics. And theſe inſtructions, whether acquired at home or abroad, are intended to anſwer the ſame important purpoſe, namely, to fit young people for company.

The only difference I can remember between old times and the preſent in this reſpect is, that in the former it was not thought neceſſary to qualify young people for company quite ſo ſoon as now. And a very good reaſon was aſſigned for this by our grandfathers and grandmothers, namely, that young people ſhould firſt be taught to keep company with themſelves before they mixed with the world; and to cultivate the love of domeſtic ſociety, before they were introduced into a promiſcuous concourſe of perſons, who had no other object for meeting than their diſlike of being alone, and no other

other wiſh in parting than that they might meet again. The fact was, however, for I do not wiſh to conceal the peculiarities of thoſe times, that the life of man was then divided into ſeveral portions, ſome of which are now become obſolete. There was a portion, for example, which was called *youth*, and which was kept ſacred as a period of probation. This has ſince been incorporated ſo nicely with *manhood*, as to render it impoſſible to ſay where the one ends, and the other begins; nor do we find any perſons boaſt much of being young until they are conſiderably advanced in years; when, by marriage, intrigues, and other arduous ſpeculations, they afford a pretty ſtrong demonſtration, that they are not arrived at the age of diſcretion.

As to the operations of the dancing-maſter, they were then thought to be of much leſs importance. It was not ſuppoſed that the moſt expert of this tribe could impart more eaſe and gentility than might be learned by the common powers of imitation, aſſiſted by a ſmall proportion of good ſenſe. I can remember to have heard it frequently remarked, how many perſons went through the world, and all its ſtages of promotion, wonderfully well, without having made a ſingle motion to the ſound of a fiddle. I uſed alſo to be reminded of grave Divines, learned Lawyers, and opulent Merchants, who had riſen to the higheſt ranks of their reſpective profeſſions, without being in the ſmalleſt degree indebted to the recommendation of a dancing-maſter, or being able to ſtate the difference between a minuet and a contra-dance. Some, indeed, doubted theſe facts, not thinking it poſſible that any man could ſucceed by dint of head and heart, whoſe legs had been neglected in his youth: and uſed to queſtion, whether a man who had never been taught to carry himſelf with a perpendicular propriety, could afterwards be upright in his dealings? But the inſtances to which I allude, were ſo well confirmed by living witneſſes, that I had then as little doubt of their exiſtence, as I have now heſitation in recording them. As to any wonder they may excite, it may probably wear away on more mature conſideration of the ſubject, and on inquiring into the lives of thoſe who have made the greateſt figure in the world.

With reſpect to the graces of external politeneſs, it uſed formerly to be remarked, that if they were not natural, they muſt have an air of conſtraint; and I believe there are perſons who yet may diſtinguiſh between the natural inclinations and bendings of friendſhip, and the ſtiff and almoſt rheumatic bows of artificial manners. Another opinion, while I am upon this ſubject, muſt not be ſuppreſſed. It was ſuppoſed that kindneſs of heart was the beſt teacher of politeneſs, that it produced an inſtantaneous ſympathy which rendered perſonal intercourſe eaſy and delightful; and that it could be no profitable ſpeculation to oblige a man to do that by rule, which he had no inclination to do by nature.

I ſhall not inquire which of theſe opinions is the moſt juſt, becauſe it is probable, that the experience of moſt of my readers has already determined the queſtion. But I hope I may be allowed to ſuggeſt, that however ſoon we may think proper to prepare young people to appear with advantage in company; and whatever pains we may take to attain this deſirable end, there are many very ſubſtantial reaſons why we ought firſt to teach them to be fit company for themſelves; or in other words, teach them that being alone is not the heavieſt calamity that can be inflicted on the human race.

In the firſt place, it often occurs that we cannot procure company at the very time we want it. Not to ſpeak of ſickneſs and various diſorders of the body, for which remedies are not always at hand, nor, when at hand, always very ſucceſsful, we have to contend in this country with a very unſocial climate, wonderfully perverſe in ſpoiling engagements and preventing meetings; and that, although the very day and hour have been fixed by ceremonial invitations which admit of no excuſe. And how aggravated is the misfortune, when a man has no other way of running from himſelf, but by running through the rain, the hail, or the ſnow, with the additional riſk of finding his friends, at home indeed, but ill prepared for ſocial comforts, by being confined by the ſame calamities which he has had the hardihood to encounter. And beſides theſe occaſional interruptions to ſchemes of ſelf-eſcape, there is a particular ſeaſon known by the name of Winter, which excludes many of thoſe

those efforts to fly from one's self, which are practicable at other times, and which condemns many helpless poor creatures to solitary confinement, without any resource than the bitter language of vexation, and without any hope than the forlorn expectation, that by some miracle hours may be shortened, and relief found on an untimely pillow.

To be able to contend with these difficulties is very rare; and many are unwilling to try, because it requires efforts to which they have not been accustomed, and a previous discipline in which they have not been trained. Yet it is to be accomplished with so much ease, that the existence of the complaint may be enumerated among the wonders of these wonderful times; and I know no reason why so many are ignorant of this fact, except that they have imbibed some erroneous notions on the subject. In order to correct these, it is merely expedient to assure them, that a man who is alone is not for that reason in helpless and hopeless solitude; nor is it necessary that he should be abandoned to his own thoughts, who has, perhaps, been too much in the world to acquire the faculty of thinking. In the deepest solitude, the closest confinement, he may have access to the most entertaining companions, companions so preferable to those who are usually to be met with in the common intercourse of life, that I have often been surprized when any attempt has been made to compare them.

Another error, connected with this, and fully as frequently to be met with, is the supposition, that all the pleasures of company are to be derived only from our acquaintances and neighbours. Experience, on the other hand, will teach us how many are the mortifications we encounter, and what a serious price we must often pay, for the transient bits and scraps of comfort derived from this source; how often we depart from the company into which we rushed with eagerness, neither better nor wiser; how often we repent that we had not the resolution to stay away; and how many reasons we have to hope that we may never go again.

Yet our disappointments in these cases are not easily surmounted. We are in danger of giving offence by studying our own happiness, and become miserable by being faithful subjects to the laws we have subscribed. We submit to vexation in order to do what seems good-natured; and put a constraint on ourselves, that we may appear easy and free; we speak a great deal which we do not think, and suppress our opinions that we may be thought affable. We declare ourselves infinitely obliged when we are extremely disgusted; and earnestly request the future visits of those whom we never desire to see again. We are obliged to profess attachment where we cannot even bestow esteem; and must appear very sorry to part with those whom we think it a disgrace to meet. In a word, what Dr. Swift says of the ambition of keeping company with the great, may be applied to the desire for an extensive and promiscuous acquaintance: "It is first vanity, and then vexation of spirit."

But these violations of the laws of common sense would not occur so frequently, were we now and then to pass from the company of our contemporaries to that of our ancestors; learn to read as well as to talk; and exchange the crowd of the drawing-room for the better assorted friends we find on the shelves of our libraries. This last, indeed, is a species of friends so far preferable in every useful merit, and to every valuable purpose, that it is only wonderful that any rational being should complain of the want of other companions or other counsellors. And they have this distinguishing property, that it is impossible for the longest liver to exhaust the variety of entertainment they afford, or to put in practice half the good things they suggest, and the good advice they give. So various too are their accomplishments, that every taste may find a corresponding companion, and pass "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," without any of those abrupt transitions which mark the inconstant levity of superficial thinkers and lax talkers. If information be our object, it is impossible to say where it can be found in more abundance, while these intelligent companions are such decided enemies to ignorance, that perhaps no person can honestly aver he ever consulted them without receiving satisfaction.

There are other properties attached to the kind of company now recommended, which I hope will have their weight. Those who are ambitious to

aſſociate with their ſuperiors may here be gratified without the importunity of requeſt, the intereſt of friends, or the timidity of perſonal introduction. They may be admitted not only into familiarity with the wiſeſt, but with the greateſt characters of former times, view their inmoſt thoughts as well as their outward actions, and criticiſe both with a freedom that would be dangerous in the living world. All diſtinctions are indeed here levelled; and whatever our ſituation, we may be admitted into familiarity with men of every rank, and with thoſe who were the pride and admiration of their times, for bravery, learning, or perſonal accompliſhments. We may paſs from the unbending and ſtern morals of a Johnſon, to the polite and pliable manners of a Cheſterfield; and from the profound thinking of Bacon or Locke, to the gay and elegant remarks of Addiſon or Steele. We may converſe with the moſt learned Divines, the moſt luminous Hiſtorians, and the fineſt Poets that ever graced the commonwealth of letters. And while we have it thus in our power to enjoy ſuch company, it has another recommendation, which to ſome may be of conſiderable importance. We may change our companions when we pleaſe; and we may retire from them without giving the leaſt offence, or break into their privacy without the trouble of previous notice; for, although they demand our reſpectful attention, they diſpenſe with every kind of ceremony.

With all theſe advantages, let it not be thought that the time thus employed yields no more profit than that ſpent in other company. If the object of my lucubration had been merely a change of aſſociates, it might have been withheld without much injury. But the principal advantage of paſſing an hour or two among the dead is, that it qualifies us not only for making a better figure among the living, but for enjoying their converſation, with a zeſt of which that man can have no idea who has not made the experiment. A knowledge of the paſt is more neceſſary than many are aware of, for underſtanding the preſent and preparing for the future. By this plan likewiſe, thoſe who are inclined to talk, are furniſhed with ſomething to ſay, which will occaſionally be found very uſeful and agreeable. It contributes alſo to reſolve doubts, with ſomewhat more to be depended on than conjecture; it furniſhes the means of anſwering queſtions, and may therefore in the courſe of a year, ſave the expence of a conſiderable number of bluſhes and ſilly looks. And laſtly, it not unfrequently ſharpens wit, and ſuggeſts repartee.

Before I conclude, however, it may not be amiſs to add, that in ſome reſpects the plan I recommend is of no uſe. With all my veneration for it, I muſt in candour allow, that it enables no man to ſhine in a ball-room, or to win at the card-table. In converſation, the beſt of the companions to whom I allude, ſeem ignorant of the mode of reaſoning by wagers, and are ſo far from being pleaſed with, or aſſiſting the propagation of ſcandal, whether political or perſonal, that they are inclined to throw ridicule on the moſt ingenious fabrications of that ſort; and contend ſo earneſtly for matters of fact, that there is no room for the ſurmiſes of Wit, or the reports of Malice.

Mr. URBAN, *Sep.* 29.

A VOYAGE of Conqueſt, like a Voyage of Diſcovery, brings us acquainted with new countries, new ſcenes of commerce and colonization, hazardous ſpeculation, or ſucceſsful adventure. One of the Syſtems of antient and modern Geography put into the hands of a boy in 1745 was by Wells, or Holmes, the Mayor of Holt in Norfolk, with a portrait of Mercury between the great old world and the little new one in a ſcroll in a corner, and on his caduceus ſomething like *Geminoque agit commercia mundo.* Little having been publiſhed then or ſince about South America, in which the Spaniards led the way to extortion, rapine, and cruelty, my curioſity was excited by a tranſlation of Don Ulloa's Voyage to that Country; a tranſlation of which, in 2 vols. 8vo, with prints, was publiſhed by Davis and Rymers about 1756. This is juſt now advertiſed as tranſlated by John Adams, *Eſq.* of Waltham Holy Croſs, Eſſex. Whether this be a republication of the unſold copies of that work, or not, its real merit I pretend not to determine. All my concern is, that the modeſt Foremaſt-man, who never aſpired to a Degree or an Eſquireſhip, ſhould not be repreſented beyond his true character, which may be ſeen in your vol. LXXI. p. 84. Yours, &c. D. H.

LETTER

LETTER XXXIII. ON PRISONS.

Paulum sepultæ distat inertiæ
Celata virtus*——— Hor.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Sept. 24.*

IN the preceding letter individual exertion was encouraged, as likely to add to the aggregate of good, in the prevention of vice, and diminution of human infelicity. The legal Statutes have invested the Magistrate with sufficient power, if duly exercised, to effect in a considerable degree these important objects — not so much by coercion and severity as it personally respects the prisoner, as by the regular and temperate administration of justice and restraint, under a full impression of the sentiment of Seneca,

Qui non vetat peccare cum possit jubet†.

In perusing the management of the County Gaol of *Flint*, what reformation can be expected to result from the performance of clerical duty once a month only, in a prison too where men and women associate promiscuously during the day?

Impressive must be the monthly labours of the Clergyman whose admonitions shall maintain their influence during so long an interval; or tenacious of good received must be the Criminals. Admitting, however, these possibilities, might not some additional benefit be communicated, were the Gaoler to read prayers daily in the presence of these unfortunate objects, which certainly could not be considered as a painful or laborious task? If, like the candidate for the domestic service of the late Jonas Hanway‡, it should be deemed so by the Gaoler, like to him it might be made up in his salary.

* Virtue or energy, when concealed, differs but little from barren inertness.

† He orders the commission of a crime who does not forbid it, when it is in his power.

‡ This excellent Philanthropist, when he wanted a servant, publicly advertised, and formed his decision from physiognomy and conversation, and not from any verbal or written recommendation. On one occasion, being satisfied with a person to be admitted as a domestick, he concluded by saying that it was the practice in his family to read prayers twice a day, and supposed that he had no objection to join in the service. "*No*," replied the man, "*provided you will make it up to me in my wages.*"

Ruthin Gaol and *House of Correction* afford pleasing contrasts in most respects; and we shall have, I trust, other occasions of commemorating the great improvements in the prisons in general throughout the Principality of Wales; and that the commendable exertions of the Magistrates and persons in authority correspond with the sentiments expressed in the inscription over the door of *Ruthin Gaol*, as well as with those of our own Poet:

'Tis the first function Nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can.

DENHAM on Justice.

To find occasion of commendation is one great object of the hazardous pursuits of my Friend NEILD. He who has sacrificed a long life in dark and loathsome dungeons must experience singular felicity in substituting light, air, and comfort, to the most friendless class of mankind. This affords a sufficient reward to his mind, as he has often said to J. C. LETTSOM.

DENBIGH. Thomas Williams, Gaoler; salary 6l.; fees none. This Gaol, built 1790, is in the middle of the High-street, and consists of 3 rooms, about 9 feet by 6 each, lighted by an aperture in the wall 36 inches by 8. Straw on brick floors. No court; no water; prison very dirty; keeper lives distant; allowance 6d. a day. Prisoners, 29th October, 1802, none. The prison called *The Black Hole*, under the Town-hall, is now converted into a shop.

RUTHIN. Humphry Jones, Gaoler; salary 50l. and 7l. in lieu of fees; but the Under-sheriff demands 3s. 6d. from each Debtor for his *liberate*; for Transports makes a Bill. Garnish, Debtors 2s. 6d.; Felons 1s. Chaplain, Rev. Richard Jones; duty, Sunday morning, prayers and sermon; salary 30l. Surgeon, Mr. Nichols; salary 30l. Allowance to Debtors and Felons 2s. per week each.

This Gaol has in front apartments for the Gaoler; backwards, on the ground-floor, a day-room for Debtors, 27 feet by 15; and another, the same size, for *Criminals*; and for the latter only 4 cells, 7½ feet by 6½; 2 on each side of a passage but 3 feet wide. The cells are arched with brick, and lined with oak-planks. In each there is a bedstead, with two blankets and a coverlet. A window in each, 3 feet by 1. In both Debtors' and Felons' day-rooms are 8 cupboards, with separate locks and

and keys, that each may ſecure his proviſion. Above are 9 rooms for Debtors, about 13½ feet by 11½; and a neat chapel *. Theſe are all *free wards*, as the County allows to the Keeper 1s. per week for room-rent; but, if the Keeper furniſhes a bed, each Debtor pays 1s. weekly for the uſe of it. In each of the Debtors' rooms is an *iron bedſtead*, two chairs, and a table. Separate courts for Debtors and Criminals, about 29 yards by 14; in each a pump, with excellent water, and a bathing-room, with a copper, &c. No infirmary. Men and Women Debtors and Men and Women Felons aſſociate together in the day, but are ſeparate at night. Act for preſervation of health, and Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, both hung up. The gaol clean, white-waſhed once a year. Great Seſſions held here twice a year, March and Auguſt. Priſoners, 29th October, 1802: Debtors 4; Felons, &c. 5.

Ruthin Houſe of Correction adjoins the Gaol. *Robert Jones*, Keeper; ſalary 20l. There are two court-yards ſeparate; and for men a large day-room on the ground-floor, and a large room above, with 4 iron bedſteads, ſackings, flock-beds, 2 blankets, and a coverlet. For women, a large room below, 2 above, and 2 in the garret, with beds and bedding, the ſame as the men. Allowance, 2s. per week. No employment. Neither the Act for preſervation of health, or Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. The rooms well ventilated, and the gaol clean. Priſoner, Oct. 29, 1802, 1.

P.S. This Gaol is undergoing very conſiderable improvements, to the honour of the County. New apartments are building for the Gaoler; a ſeparate kitchen, rooms, and court-yard, for female Debtors; a ſeparate kitchen, rooms, and court, for female Felons; a hoſpital, or ſick ward, with rooms above, for males and females; a room for fines; 3 penitentiary cells, each 10 feet by 6; and work-rooms for the priſoners; which, when finiſhed, will make it a very good Gaol.

At the front of this Gaol, on an oval white marble, is this inſcription:

The Magiſtrates,
ſenſible of the miſerable ſtate
of the antient Priſon,
in compaſſion to the Unfortunate,
cauſed
this Building to be erected,
in the year
MDCCLXXV.
J. Turner, Architect.

Inſcribed over the door of the County Houſe of Correction at Ruthin:

County Workhouſe
for
Induſtry or Correction.

County Gaol at Flint. Gaoler, *Robert Williams*; ſalary 45l.; fees, Debtors 6s.; beſides which, ſome of the Under-ſheriffs demand 3s. 6d. for their *liberate*, others do not. Fees, Felons 3s. 6d. Garniſh aboliſhed. Chaplain, Rev. George Davies; duty, once a month!! ſalary 20l. Surgeon, Mr. *Ingleby* at Holywell; ſalary 30l.; allowance to Debtors and Felons 4s. per week, out of which 1s. is paid for a bed. Number of Priſoners 3d April, 1800: Debtors 2; Felons, &c. 3. 23d October, 1802; Debtors 3; Felons, &c. 5.

This Gaol, ſituate near the Old Caſtle, is alſo a Bridewell. The Gaoler's apartments are on the ground-floor in front, and the entrance through an iron latticed door. For Felons there are 5 ſleeping-cells, divided by a paſſage about 3 feet wide; one of them totally dark; the others are lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated aperture in the wall, about 24 inches by 6. Each cell is about 9 feet by 6, with arched roof, and fitted up with a wood bedſtead, ſtraw, 2 blankets, and a rug. They have a day-room (with a fire-place), about 15 feet ſquare, and a court, with a pump in it, about 15 yards ſquare. Men and Women Criminals aſſociate promiſcuouſly together during the day. For poor Debtors there is, below ſtairs, a *free ward*, which is likewiſe their day-room; it is 24 feet by 15; and a court, with a pump in it, about 15 yards ſquare. Maſter's-ſide Debtors have 5 rooms up-ſtairs,

* Denbigh Seſſions, 10th July, 1802. "Ordered, That the Keeper of the Houſe of Correction at Ruthin bring his Priſoners every Sunday to attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the County Gaol; and that the Gaoler do give notice of the time of ſervice, and be aiding and aſſiſting in bringing thoſe Priſoners there and back." . . . . "And it is further ordered, That all Priſoners who ſhall receive the County Allowance in the Gaol and Houſe of Correction at Ruthin do attend Divine Service in the Chapel every Sunday; and that every Priſoner refuſing, except for ſome reaſonable cauſe, be ſtopt his or her allowance."

ſtairs, ſpacious and light; they are divided by a lobby 2 yards wide; 4 of them have fire-places: and each Debtor pays 1s. per week for his bed. There is a warm and cold bath, and an infirmary. The Rules and Orders, as ſettled by the Magiſtrates, 1787, are hung up. The Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are ſtuck up; but not the Act for preſervation of health. The Priſon clean. The Houſe of Correction, which adjoins, has 2 ſmall rooms up-ſtairs, one for men, the other for women, dark and ill ventilated, low cielings, about 6 feet high only; the bedſtead of one is of iron, the other of wood; each room has a ſmall court. No employment furniſhed. Priſoners, 23d October, 1802, none.

At the *front* of this *Priſon*, on a black and white marble, is this *Inſcription*:

In the
Twenty-fifth Year of his Majeſty Geo. III.
in the Sheriffalty of
Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.
this Priſon was erected,
inſtead of the antient loathſome
Place of Confinement,
in pity
to the miſery of even the moſt Guilty,
to alleviate the ſufferings of leſſer Offenders,
or of the Innocent themſelves,
whom the chances
of human life may bring within theſe walls.
Done at the expence of the County,
aided by ſubſcriptions
of ſeveral of the Gentry,
who,
in the midſt of moſt diſtreſsful days,
voluntarily took on themſelves
part of the burthen,
in compaſſion to ſuch of their countrymen
on whom
Fortune had been leſs bounteous of her
favours.
Joseph Turner, Architect.

In the inſide, on a white marble, is a Liſt of the Names of the Subſcribers, with the ſums they gave, beginning with Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart. 100l.

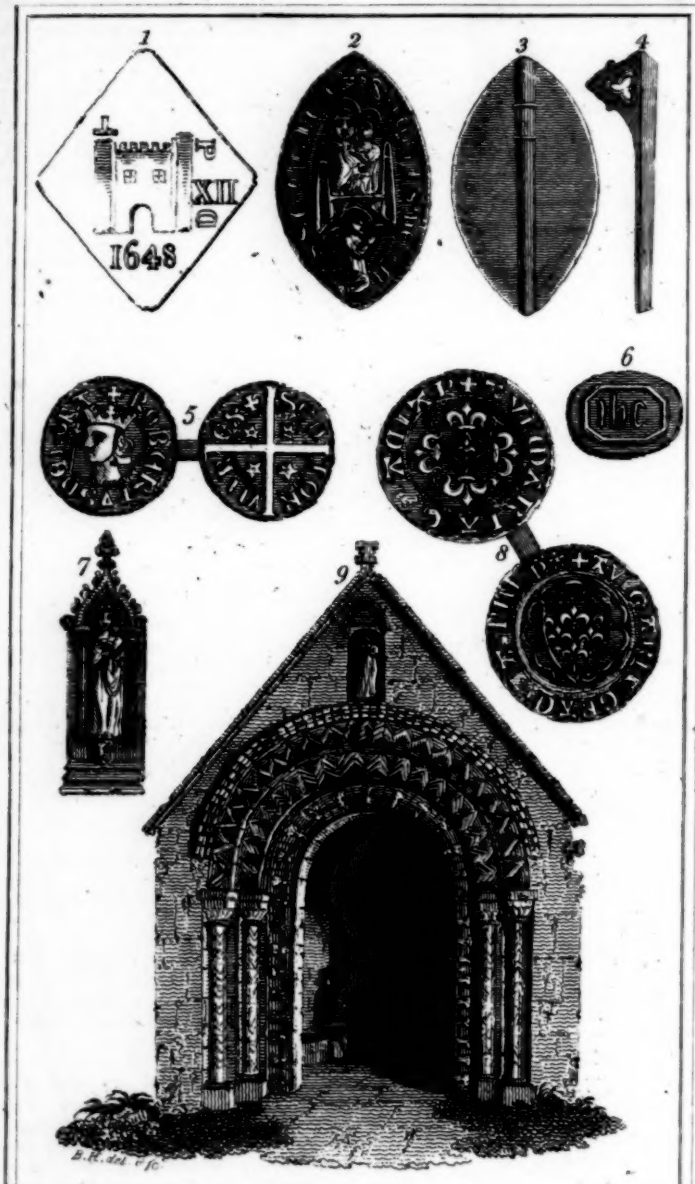
Mr. Urban, *Berlin, Sept.* 22.

YOU have, no doubt, heard of the particulars of the murder of the unfortunate bookſeller, Palm; and that, to intimidate others, Buonaparte ordered 6000 copies of the ſentence of the mock tribunal to be circulated all over the Continent. Some Patriots here have, in return, ſubſcribed for the publication and diſtribution of 60,000 copies of the incloſed letter, which he wrote to his wife ſome hours before his execution. You can form no idea of the general indignation this murder has excited here and every where elſe in Germany. The pity of his fate is only ſurpaſſed by the abhorrence of the Tyrant who commanded and directed the aſſaſſins who perpetrated this atrocious deed.

"*In the Dungeon of the Military Priſon of Brannau, Auguſt* 26, 1806.—*Six o'Clock in the Morning.*

"My Dearest Beloved,

"When you read theſe lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children have no longer a father. My deſtiny is fixed; in five hours I ceaſe to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the preſent calamitous times! times when an untimely death can neither diſhonour a man whoſe whole life has been irreproachable, nor throw a ſtain on his ſurviving family. In our miſerable days what Virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner!—Do not let your affliction for the fate of a huſband deprive you of firmneſs to ſupport the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babies (Oh, my God! I ſhall never more preſs them or you to my burſting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderneſs. Implant on their tender minds all thoſe virtuous ſentiments which made their good mother ſo very dear to their unfortunate father. I adviſe you to collect, as ſoon as poſſible, the wreck of our fortune (if any), and to retire with it to England or America. In thoſe fortunate lands Innocence is ſtill ſecure, and Patriotiſm is yet revered.—In my laſt fervent prayers I recommended you all to the protection of an Omnipotent Providence, and to the compaſſion of thoſe contemporary Patriots of all countries whoſe noble boſoms ſympathiſe with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep, over the deſtruction of Liberty in wretched Germany.—Reward the friend who delivers this; and forgive, and teach our dear children to forgive, my murderer. May Heaven pardon him as much as I do! I cannot—I dare not ſay more;—my breaſt is too full. Oh, my God! never more to behold and embrace them and you!!!—Almighty Creator, bleſs and preſerve you all, until



Entrance to Balderton Church, Nottinghamshire.

till we meet in another and better world, to part no more!—With my laſt breath, your ever affectionate huſband, JOHN P. PALM."

Mr. URBAN, *Newark, Sept.* 1.

WITH this you will receive an impreſſion from an antient ſeal, found near the ſite of the Friary that once exiſted here. Alſo a drawing (*Pl. II. fig.* 1) of a ſilver coin of the ſhape and ſize repreſented, having on one ſide what I have delineated; on the other nothing remains, being worn entirely ſmooth.

Fig. 2 repreſents the ſeal with its inſcription; *fig.* 3 the back or top ſide; and *fig.* 4 a ſection of the ſame.

Fig. 5 is a ſilver coin of Robert king of Scotland; and, as I am told, very rare.

Fig. 6 is an impreſſion from a ſeal-ring found at Coddington, a village three miles from Newark, and is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Jacob Ardoyno, of the ſame place, and on whoſe eſtate it was found. The others are in my own poſſeſſion.

Fig. 7 is a ſpecimen of the figures on the ſteeple of Newark Church.

Fig. 8 repreſents a common Nuremberg token, found a few years ſince at Roche Abbey, Yorkſhire.

Fig. 9 exhibits the entrance to the church at Balderton, a village two miles S. E. of Newark. This church, with the exception of a ſmall entrance in the ſame ſtyle of architecture, on the oppoſite ſide, is a ſmall and plain building, having a ſpire, in common with many others in this part of the country.

The beautiful village church at Holme, three miles N. of Newark, is highly deſerving of the notice of Antiquaries. W. SHEPPARD.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FIRST EPISTLE OF HORACE.

(*Continued from p.* 802.)

Submittere conor (7).

(7). HORACE, in this beautiful paſſage, places the Stoic philoſophy in contraſt with the Ariſtippic, not ſo much for the ſake of the compariſon, but for pointing out the reaſon why he finds the latter more adapted to his own ſituation and temper of mind. The Stoic was, in his opinion, the philoſophy of the politician and the man of buſineſs, who, as a patriot and coſmopolite, applied all his talents and powers to the advancement of the general welfare. The Ariſtippic, on the other hand, was ſuited to the private man, who does not feel himſelf called to any high appointment, and, in the repoſe of a harmleſs indolence, is ſatisfied with keeping himſelf independent and happy. What Horace properly intended to ſay by the verſe,

> Et mihi res, non me rebus, ſubmittere conor,

ſeems not to have been very apparent to the generality of commentators. Sanadon knew not how to manage it, but by arbitrarily, and in oppoſition to all the manuſcripts, changing the order of the lines, and placing the line juſt quoted immediately before

> Nunc in Ariſtippi furtim præcepta relabor;

becauſe he imagined that it was juſt the reverſe. The Stoics, he ſuppoſes, were thoſe who taught that the Philoſopher ſhould ſubmit things to him, and not himſelf to things; whereas the latter was preciſely that wherein the whole philoſophy of Ariſtippus conſiſted. But Sanadon was miſtaken in both. Juſt as the four verſes of the original are ſeen ſtanding in all the manuſcripts, they at the ſame time give the moſt beautiful ſenſe, and moſt accurately expreſs the characteriſtics of the Stoic and Ariſtippic philoſophy.

The fundamental maxim of the Stoic was; the wiſe man always and in all things ſubmits to the eternal and neceſſary laws of the nature of things; he forms his habits of thought and action upon this rule; and his ſovereign freedom conſiſts in this, that he wills what he *muſt*, does what he *ought*. The unalterable nature of things, that ſole but indiſpenſable law of the ſage, preſcribes him what is right in every moment and every act of his life, and, accordingly, what he has to will and to do; and merely that he may know what is right, in order that he may act aright, does he take the pains to underſtand things; not as they appear to the diſtorted ſight of Prejudice and Paſſion, but to the eye of pure unbiaſſed Reaſon; that is, as they really are. The wiſe man, therefore, conſiders himſelf at all times as a part of the whole, which ſubſiſts ſolely on his account; and the welfare and perfection whereof is ſo neceſſarily connected with his own, that he only ſo far lives in

in conformity to his nature, and is perfect, as he co-operates to the perfection of the whole. Thus taught the Stoics; and thus it is clear why Horace makes the *ſe rebus ſubmittere*, the ſubmitting himſelf to things, the diſtinctive character of a Stoic; for, that he alludes to them in the two firſt verſes, though he does not expreſſly name them, cannot be doubted.

Of the proper ſyſtem of Ariſtippus we know but very little with certainty, ſince his writings are loſt; and from the Cyrenæans, as they were called, his pretended ſucceſſors, no ſafe concluſion can be drawn concerning himſelf. Of all that Diogenes Laertius has been able to ſcrape together of him, the anecdotes and bons-mots are the beſt; yet ſome of theſe are of a very ſuſpicious ſtamp. But, though we knew nothing more of him than what Horace himſelf tells us in his Epiſtle to Scæva, and in a paſſage of his Satires; that, and the few ſtrokes we find in Cicero, Plutarch, and Athenæus, are quite ſufficient to give us a tolerably clear idea of the ſentiments and opinions of this Philoſopher, who was ſo little calculated for having good imitators. The ground-work of his whole philoſophy ſeems to have been the following mode of reaſoning. Man knows nothing more certainly than that *he is*; *for this he feels*; and this ſame feeling tells him every moment *what* he is; namely, a being, whoſe exiſtence is a chain of agreeable or diſagreeable ſenſations, which either come to him from without, or which he creates to himſelf. From theſe indeed he knows, that an infinite multitude of things are without him; but what theſe things are in themſelves he knows not, and, as in fact they do not concern him, ſo he ought not to trouble himſelf about them. But what he certainly knows, becauſe he feels it, is, that theſe things either directly cauſe him pleaſure or diſpleaſure, or furniſh occaſion to him to torment himſelf on their account. To avoid the latter depends much on his will, or, however, on his wiſdom; for his imaginations and paſſions are in himſelf, and he therefore can, if he reſolutely and properly commences the attack, very eaſily become maſter of them. As to the things that are without him, he may (if he can) avoid thoſe which cauſe him diſpleaſure, and ſeek thoſe which do him good. Is he unable to avoid the former, without expoſing himſelf to greater diſpleaſure? He endures, if he be wiſe, the leſſer evil for the ſake of the greater good; and in like manner he rather omits to ſeek a pleaſure, when he knows, or can very probably conjecture, that it is connected with more diſpleaſure than the good therein is worth. Unavoidable evils he alleviates by patience; but all agreeableneſs he enjoys, even though it be connected with ſome little diſpleaſure; but enjoys it as ſomething he can do without, as a man plucks a roſe that was blooming by his path; and, ſince the generality of things make us happy or unhappy, not by what they *are*, but by *that which we attribute to them*, or by our manner of conceiving: ſo, a wiſe man accuſtoms himſelf to view the things that are without him on the moſt agreeable, or, however, on the moſt tolerable ſide. By this way of thinking, he keeps himſelf free and independent, becauſe the whole world is *his*. He procures himſelf every good at the cheapeſt rate, ſince he gives nothing better for it. If it be raviſhed from him, he conſiders it as ſomething that *never was his*. In ſhort, he can enjoy all things, diſpenſe with all things, adapt himſelf to all things; and the things without him will never be maſter over him, but he is conſtantly the maſter over them. It is this, I think, in which Horace ſtrives to reſemble Ariſtippus, in which he actually was very like him, and what he intended to ſay by his, "et *miki res*, non me rebus."

I am not here inquiring, whether this ſomewhat unpoetical way of reaſoning be the beſt; I only ſay, that this was the philoſophy of Ariſtippus; and all that we know of his life is a proof of it.

Ariſtippus and Antiſthenes ſet out upon one principle. The greateſt of all that my daughter Arete has to thank me for, ſaid Ariſtippus, is, that I taught her to ſet no value on any thing that ſhe can do without.

Ariſtippus, for inſtance, contrived never to be in want of money, by never ſuffering money to be of more value in his eyes than what he could have for it. He once bought a partridge for 50 drachmas, about a guinea and a half of our money: one of his friends read him a very ſevere lecture on this extravagant gratification of his palate. Thou wouldſt, however, have

bought

bought the partridge, if it were to have been had for no more than a penny? interrogated the philoſopher. To be ſure, returned the friend. Good, replied the former; if now 50 drachmas are no more to me than a penny is to thee, how then?

At another time, being on a journey, the ſlave who carried his baggage and caſh, complained that the burden was too heavy for him: well, throw away what is ſuperfluous to thee, ſaid Ariſtippus.

Who of my readers has not heard of the beautiful Lais,

Ad cujus jacuit Græcia tota fores*?

Ariſtippus was at no ſmall expenſe to have a ſhare in the favours of this daughter of Love, who was as ſingular in her way as he was in his. Somebody, who probably had rather have been in his place, wanted to make him believe that Lais did not love him. What is that to me? ſaid Ariſtippus: neither do the fiſh that I eat love me, but I eat them. Another good friend came and reproached him, that ſo wiſe a man ſhould ſuffer himſelf to be taken in the nets of a Lais. Thou art miſtaken, anſwered the philoſopher; I have *her*, but ſhe has *not me*. [He could ſay it in his language in three words, ἔχω οὐκ ἔχομαι, and it alſo ſounds far better.] Without doubt, Horace had theſe and ſimilar lineaments in view, when he compriſed the philoſophy of Ariſtippus in the two words *mihi res*.—But enough of Ariſtippus, eſpecially as we ſhall have him again in the epiſtle to Scæva.

Sanadon is indeed rather to be praiſed than blamed for entirely leaving out of his tranſlation of Horace ſeveral paſſages on account of his young readers. But ne quid nimis! When he interpolates for the *quibus mentitur amica*, his flat and unlatin *quibus ſomni eſt pars nulla*, he is unjuſt towards his author, imprudent towards his ſcholars, and ridiculous into the bargain.

Oculo contendere Lynceus.] The wonderful ſtrength of ſight of this Argonaut grew into a proverb among the antients. Plutarch and Strabo alſo mention another Lynceus, who, from the Lilybæan promontory in Sicily, could count the ſhips that ſailed out of the harbour of Carthage—which is ſaying much!

* Propert. lib. ii. eleg. 6.

Invicti membra Glyconis.] Probably ſome famous athletic or gladiator in the time of Horace; of whom, however, no mention is elſewhere made.

Sunt verba et voces, quibus, &c. (8)

(8) Long ago, ere the Hippocratic ſchool had fixed the healing art on a rational foundation, and even notwithſtanding this (for who *can* heal mankind of *folly*, their moſt natural diſeaſe; and who *would* do it if he could?) a ſuperſtitious method of cure was in vogue among the Greeks, as well as with the Orientals and all other nations of the world to this day, which drove away, by magical words and incantations, the diſeaſes that were reputedly cauſed by evil ſpirits or angry deities, who muſt either be expelled or appeaſed. Of the like kind of magical words were, for example, the Mileſian, Μιλησιαι γραμματα, bedy, zoph, chton, pleƈton, ſphinx, knaxzbi, chtheptys, phlegmos, and drops; thus alſo, the Epheſian grammata, aſki, ketaſki, aix, tetrax, damnameneus, and aiſion, had a great authority over evil ſpirits aſcribed to them by the ſuperſtition of the Greeks.

Horace, in his uſual alluſive manner, here employs merely ſuch phraſes as are borrowed from this necromantic art of healing; and by the application of them to philoſophy, as the medicine of the ſoul, gives his ſerious ethics the tranſparent varniſh of a delicate raillery, which no one can lay on with a gentler hand than he. Moreover, he ſeems to have had particularly in view that paſſage in the Phædra of Euripides, where the compaſſionate nurſe tells her love-ſick queen: Εἰσιν δ' ἐπῳδαὶ καὶ λόγοι θελκτήριοι, &c. *There are incantations and pain-ſoothing words*; of which the Horatian *Sunt verba et voces, &c.* is almoſt a verbal tranſlation.

Capitiſque labore (9).

(9) Horace is all this while ſpeaking of himſelf; or rather, under favour of this fiƈtion, is reading a leƈture to the great herd of his contemporaries (hit whom it may) in his own perſon; and this application runs through the whole epiſtle as far as the paſſage, *Quod ſi me populus Romanus fortè roget*, &c.

Per ſæva, per ignes. (10)

(10) Through fire, is either a proverbial phraſe, uſual with the Greeks, as it is with us; or it ſignifies, as Baxter thinks, the Torrid Zone, of which horrible things were related among the antients,

antients, without however affecting the Romans ſo far as to deter them from proſecuting their ſchemes of avarice in thoſe burning climes.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

A WRITER in the Critical Review for February and March laſt, under cover of reviewing a book lately publiſhed at the Clarendon Preſs, has taken upon himſelf to animadvert, not on that work only, but on ſeveral others publiſhed at the ſame preſs, as alſo on the deſign of the Delegates in publiſhing them. This proceeding is, I believe, unuſual; and may be ſo managed, by ſelecting a few defects and faults, real or ſuppoſed, from each, as to ſwell the amount to ſome magnitude, and bring the works into a diſrepute which they do not deſerve. The Delegates will, doubtleſs, think themſelves much obliged to the author for the high commendations he beſtows on their general deſign, and they will hardly be inclined to diſpute the right of this or any other writer to notice, with freedom, any errors which may have occurred in the execution of it. Such notices indeed, if given with candour, are beneficial to the cauſe of literature, in putting editors upon their guard, and cauſing the ſame errors to be corrected in future editions. But, if they are not well founded in themſelves, or are unduly magnified, or have a tendency to depreciate works valuable on the whole, though attended with ſome defects or errors, as all human works are likely to be, they ſerve but to abuſe the publick, at the ſame time that they are injurious to the authors or editors. Such appears to be the nature of the critique in queſtion.

The author acknowledges that the publications which he has undertaken to review are extremely beneficial to the publick; but, when he comes to particularize, he appears to handle them with the manifeſt view of bringing the books into diſcredit, his obſervations being alſo accompanied with the unqualified charge of "the negligence and oſcitancy of the Clarendon editors," (p. 119), and the unhandſome inſinuation, "if they" (the Oxford editors) "could think of remedying any thing." (p. 252). It is but juſtice therefore to the learned body from whoſe preſs theſe works have iſſued, that the nature and validity of ſo heavy a cenſure ſhould be brought under ſome examination.

But firſt let it be premiſed that the Delegates have not undertaken to put out critical and improved editions of the works in queſtion. They have printed them as employment for their preſs when not otherwiſe occupied, meaning to ſell them at a moderate price, for the common uſe of Schools, Univerſities, or the Clergy. In ſuch caſe, if they put into the hands of their printer a good copy, and make reaſonable proviſion for properly correcting the work, they have a right to think themſelves diſcharged of their duty; without being bound to ſee that ſuch copy is perfectly corrected, and to ſearch here and there for every error that has ever been diſcovered in it: a buſineſs of time, labour, and expence, which would often put off the publication to an inconvenient ſeaſon, if not altogether. Neither is the very beſt copy always to be had for the uſe of the printer. Thus in the caſe of the Homilies, the firſt edition in Queen Elizabeth's reign was not to be found in their Public Library; and if it could, there would have been wanting a great deal of collation and correction in order to form a perfect text. The Delegates would be glad, no doubt, if a perſon properly qualified could be found to undertake ſuch a work, and would be happy to make the utmoſt advantage of his labours; but in the mean time the publick ſurely are not to wait for editions of the Homilies, till this can be accompliſhed. In the caſe of the "Confeſſions," printed from the "Syntagma," they were obliged to borrow, from a private library, a copy for the preſs; and in that of the "Canons of the Synod of Dort," and "Heidelberg Catechiſm," after an enquiry of ſome length, they were obliged to have recourſe to their Public Library for any copy on which they could rely.

This premiſed, I proceed to particulars. And firſt, with regard to the work immediately under review, the "Sylloge Confeſſionum."

The author complains greatly of the taciturnity of the editors, as he calls it; of this more at large preſently. But the obſervation comes with an ill grace in the review of a book which has a conſiderable preface prefixed to it: of which preface alſo the Reviewer ſeems to approve, (though he is *greatly miſtaken* in his concluſion from the inter-

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nal evidence reſpecting the author), and, indeed, he is more indebted to it for ſome of his remarks, than he has choſen to acknowledge. But he aſks, "Why it does not contain other things?" (p. 114). A plain anſwer to which is, that they either did not occur to the writer, or he did not think them neceſſary. Probably the latter; for the origin and authority of the "Saxon Confeſſion" is ſufficiently evident, from the ſhort preface belonging to it N° IV.: that of the "Heidelberg Catechiſm" from the document prefixed; viz. the "Proclamation of the Elector Palatine," as intimated in the preface; nor is the value of each untouched upon there. But the antiquity and original authority of theſe books, which were the chief points in view, being aſcertained, there was no occaſion to deſcant farther concerning them, or to enter upon their hiſtory at any ſubſequent period. And as to referring to the "Catechiſmus ad Parochos," for the "Profeſſio Tridentina," it would not have been referring to the firſt authority. The "Profeſſio" is not even found in the firſt edition of the "Catechiſm."

The Reviewer has other demands on the Editors. He aſks, aſſuming this work to be a *tranſcript of the* "Corpus et Syntagma Confeſſionum," (p. 252), or as in another place, (p. 113), *to bear a cloſe reſemblance to it*, why reaſons are not aſſigned *for their many rejections* (p. 113), or *why the ſelection did not extend further*. (Ib.) This is eaſily anſwered by ſetting aſide the aſſumption itſelf. For it is plain from the very title-page, and much more from an attentive peruſal of the preface, that it was not the intention of the Delegates to print a tranſcript of the "Syntagma," three out of the ſeven articles of the "Sylloge" not being contained in the "Syntagma;" and if reaſons are given for the ſelection in the preface, they are, I conceive, of courſe given why the ſelection did not extend farther. If the author means to aſſert that the "Canons of the Synod of Dort" are contained in the original edition of the "Syntagma," or of the "Harmonia," prior to it, he is guilty of an anachroniſm, as well as a miſtake in fact. It is alſo a little unreaſonable to aſk in any caſe, where the editors only undertake to publiſh a "Selection," why they did not publiſh the whole. But, properly ſpeaking, there are no *rejections*, nor can the "Heidelberg Catechiſm," with any propriety, be called an *inſertion* (p. 114.)

Another charge is, *that the* "Belgic Confeſſion" *does not correſpond, as every thing elſe does, with that in the* "*Corpus et Syntagma Confeſſionum*," and that no account is given of ſuch deviation, (p. 113); and again (p. 252), where the Reviewer returns to the charge, and in the words which introduce it, and another of as little conſequence repreſents it as a weighty ſubject of accuſation, *this book bears ſome farther marks of no very extraordinary ſkill or good fortune in Editorſhip*. This is rather extraordinary: for the preſs was actually ſet for the three taken out of the "Syntagma," from the very ſame book, edit. Genev. 1612, reference being had in the correcting to another, printed in the ſame year, (Aurel. Allobrog.) which, however, proved to be the ſame edition under another title-page. The charge itſelf therefore is falſe. The edition of the "Harmonia," 1581, from which our author, on ſecond thoughts, finds our edition to have been taken (p. 253), was not at hand. It ſeems, from a note added at the foot of the page, that our author began, at laſt, to *conjecture* that he had made a falſe charge in this inſtance; but, inſtead of having the grace to retract it, he endeavours to frame another out of the diſcovery, too frivolous to deſerve an anſwer. Putting theſe things together, the logick is curious. The charge is, that the Oxford copy does not correſpond with that in the "Syntagma," (p. 252); but he finds that it correſponds with that in the "Harmonia," therefore with that of the "Syntagma," edit. 1612; "for the "Belgic Confeſſion" there correſponds with that in the "Harmonia," (p. 253 note.) The embarraſſment probably aroſe from his having, in the firſt inſtance, confuſed the edition of 1634 only; and then he did not chooſe, or did not know how, to diſengage himſelf from his embarraſſment, or to acquit the Oxford editors of a groundleſs charge.

The firſt preſumption ſurely is, adds our author (p. 253), *that a Confeſſion ſhould not be publiſhed as Belgic, which has not the approbation and authority of the Belgian Churches*. Not ſo; it was plainly not the intention of the Delegates to enter into the preſent opi-

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nions of that or any other church. The antient copy being a good one was preferable for their purpose, it being more suitable to their plan to take a copy which had not passed through the hands of the Synod of Dort, concerning which their opinion is declared, not equivocally or obscurely, in the preface. The same is a sufficient reason why they did not follow the edition of 1654. Besides, that it appears from the very passage quoted by our Reviewer from "Hales's Remains," that the Synod itself allowed the copy in the "Syntagma," as then published, not only to be genuine but to be the best. The British Commissioners also, to whom the examination of it was entrusted, reported thus:—*probant omnia dogmata ipsius, putant nihil in ea quoad substantiam contineri, quod sacræ paginæ repugnet, quædam minutiora in ea observabant, sed quæ facillimè ex collatis exemplaribus emendari possent.*

The whole paragraph in the Review, which follows the words 'if they desert the "Syntagma" once,' falls to the ground; the condition itself being proved to be false. For the rest however, as the Delegates meant to avoid entering into the disputes of any particular church, there was no need to enter upon an explanation of the "*Variata & Invariata Confessio*," of the Lutheran. They made their choice to follow the copy in the "Syntagma," not being able to procure the genuine edition printed Wittebergæ, 1531, 4to. and having, in so doing, followed a well-known and respectable authority, it seemed unnecessary to enter into any discussion about it. For what purpose the Reviewer enters into it, except to display a little learning, I am at a loss to conceive. But he is not correct in his statement, in more instances than one. His very terms, *old* and *new*, are not the proper terms; much less that of *spurious copy*. It is true, indeed, that in following the "Syntagma," the Oxford editors have printed the "Variata Confessio;" but let it be remembered, that this was the improved copy of the author himself, Melancthon; and that in the only article, on the alteration of which much stress was laid (and that owing to the dispute which had unfortunately arisen between the Reformers of Germany and Switzerland respecting the Sacrament), the editor of the "Syntagma" has, with great candour, given both the old and new form; not by way of *reparation*, but in the first instance. It would be an improvement, perhaps, in a future edition, to follow this rule throughout every article.

Such, I think, are all the charges which concern the work particularly under review; in no one of which is there the least proof of negligence or ostentancy. With regard to the correctness of the edition, the author is niggardly of his praise. "It is neatly, and for any thing we have yet perceived, correctly printed" (p. 117). Being so studious of stating inaccuracies in other instances, it became him to verify the matter in this instance also. The charge of negligence and ostentancy might be retorted upon him here. I do not say that every Reviewer is bound to enter upon this; but if he does it on the one side, he should do it on the other.

In his review of the other books, the author begins by committing a mistake, as he himself seems to be aware: but he might easily have assured himself of the same by attending to the title-page and preface. The work "Enchiridion Theologium" is no part of the collection published by the Delegates: it is a private work by the person whose name is set to the preface; upon whom, therefore, the whole responsibility falls: no great weight of responsibility, if the book be liable to no other exceptions than those here specified. The Reviewer wishes "that (p. 119) in another edition no reader will have to puzzle himself about the abrupt conclusion of Dr. Bentley's Remarks." The natural conclusion from hence would be, that the Editor had left the work with the same abrupt termination as in the first edition, ending in the middle of a sentence. But this is not the case: the work is as complete as ever it was. Our author must mean simply, that the advertisement added to the edition published after Bentley's death, asserting, that the part then added was genuine, and was also the whole afterwards written by Bentley, is wanting: a document very necessary most certainly at the time, but perfectly unnecessary, I should conceive, in every future edition, the fact being once known and established. Another exception is taken to what the author calls the *mutilation* of Bp. Gibson's Pastoral Letters: an harsh expression

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for the leaving out a part of a more local and temporary nature than the reſt, in order to reduce the volume containing them into the ſame ſize with the other volumes, it being duly notified in the preface that the work is thus abridged. On the whole, the Editor has great reaſon to thank the Reviewer for the liberal and handſome terms in which he has ſpoken of this compilation.

As to the works publiſhed by the Delegates, the author goes back 13 years, in order to begin with an edition of "Hooker's Works" then printed; of which a new edition is now going through the preſs, in which it is to be hoped that any inaccuracies which may have crept into the former will be corrected. Here comes the complaint of "the extreme and almoſt invincible taciturnity," as the writer quaintly expreſſes it (p. 120), meaning, that the editors have not always prefixed a preface, or added notes to the new edition. Now it may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that the Delegates might think this perfectly unneceſſary, when they were merely ordering the republication of ſome received edition. And if they have occaſionally corrected ſuch errors as occurred to them before or during printing, have verified quotations, and corrected references (as has often been done), have made ſome ſmall additions (as in the "Additional Sermon to Hooker's Works," from "Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon," and the "Letter of Biſhop Andrews concerning his death;" again in the "Letter to a Deiſt," added to "Stillingfleet's Origines," from his other works), or added or enlarged indexes (as in the enlarged index to "Hooker's Works"), they might, perhaps, think it oſtentatious to ſet forth all theſe little matters in a preface. A ſlight intimation in the title-page, or none at all, might ſeem to them as proper. As to adding notes or elucidations, &c. this would have been publiſhing upon another ſcale, and according to another plan. With reſpect to the ſingle note added to the articles, which the Reviewer carps at (p. 120) in the very act of approving it, being a reference to one of the Homilies there cited not under its proper title, the occaſion will explain and juſtify it to any candid reader, ſince it points out an important reference, which an inexperienced perſon might otherwiſe be at a loſs to diſcover. It was the plan of the Delegates to ſubmit theſe works to the publick in their original form, and to recommend them ſimply by the act of publiſhing them. In the caſe of "Hooker's Works," they ordered their edition to be printed from the folio edition of 1723, always reputed to be the beſt. If that edition has more errors than from its general credit they ſhould have ſuppoſed; if the corrector ſhould not have adverted to them, or ſhould even have overlooked new errors made in the printing; theſe things cannot always be foreſeen. In theſe common books, they muſt ſometimes employ an untried corrector, who may not always, eſpecially in his firſt eſſay, ſucceed ſo well as they had reaſon to hope. The Reviewer, however, allowing that the Corrector "has in general very faithfully followed his copy" (p. 121), complains that he was not intruſted with a better; and yet does not point out what edition ſhould have been uſed in preference to that fixed upon. It is eaſy to talk of a collation of all, or of the beſt; but this is neceſſarily a work of time, labour, and difficulty, and requires alſo ſo much diſcretion, that it cannot be committed to common hands. Of the errors which he has pointed out, ſeven in number, I take one not to be an error, another very doubtful. The paſſage, vol. I. p. 71, l. 6 from the bottom, may be obſcure: but I ſee not that the obſcurity will be removed by altering the punctuation. The other, p. 119, l. 5, is defective either way, whether we read "ſhould be girt," or "ſhod, begirt." The former reading, though rejected by Dr. Zouch, and by the late Oxford edition of the "Lives," has the weight of authority on its ſide, for it is ſo printed in Walton's own editions of 1664, 1670, and 1675, as well as in ſeveral, or, I believe, all the editions of the life prefixed to "Hooker's Works;" ſo that the latter appears to be a modern emendation. Of the reſt, two are indeed errors, but not rightly corrected by the Reviewer. In vol. I. p. 60, l. 18, for "not ſurer" he would read "ſurer;" but unleſs he alſo ſtrikes out the following words "to us," he makes a worſe ſenſe than before. Again in p. 75, l. 19, the correction ſhould have been not to add the word *by*, but to ſtrike out the word *us* (ſo edition 1670, 1675). Our author, therefore, has not well ſucceeded in preparing us a new text. I do not, how-

however, deny that this edition has more typographical errors than it ought, though I have good reaſon to think that the Reviewer has magnified them very greatly, when he aſſerts, "that they are numerous and important to a very diſgraceful degree" (p. 121); and when he farther ſpeaks of the reader's having reaſon to doubt "whether he has the real text of the author," &c. (ib.), I have no ſcruple in pronouncing it to be a groundleſs aſſertion; he has, as may be gathered from the author's own conceſſion quoted above, a faithful copy of that of 1723, folio, hitherto reputed the beſt. Our Reviewer finds particular fault with "Walton's Life of Hooker prefixed" (and ſix indeed out of his ſeven errata are from that only), which he ſays is printed after a copy very inferior to thoſe which he has uſed, if not the very worſt extant (ſee p. 121): and his great objection to it is, that it is "*incorrect* and *defective* in matters of fact." It was not to be expected, I think, that in publiſhing the works of Hooker, the Delegates ſhould enter into the queſtion concerning the variations in the ſeveral editions of "Walton's Lives," which, I happen to be able to tell our author, are greater and more difficult to be accounted for than he ſeems to be aware; nor have theſe difficulties ever yet been cleared up, not even in the elaborate edition of thoſe lives by Dr. Zouch; though they may in ſome meaſure be traced to their ſource. In the preſent caſe the Delegates were juſtified, I apprehend, in following that copy, which had of late been prefixed to the editions of Hooker's works. When they undertook to print an edition of "Walton's Lives," as they have ſince done, they followed a different rule. But the Reviewer is not conſiſtent in what he ſays on this head; for he at the ſame time commends the editors for retaining the additions by J. S. alledging them to be thoſe of John Strype; and that truly, I believe, on the authority of his "Life of Whitgift," p. 175, and the marginal note there, though I know of no other document concerning them. Now, if theſe additions are Strype's, the whole edition ſhould, I ſuppoſe, be taken to be his, or ſanctioned by him; and therefore, if Strype's authority is to prevail, it would be better to follow him throughout, even though we may be unable to explain why ſome of thoſe omiſſions or variations were made. Dr. Zouch differs much from our Reviewer reſpecting the value of this edition: for he has made it his text, even though he leaves out the *valuable* additions by J. S. adopting it as the laſt reviſed by Walton; though on what authority this aſſertion is made does not appear. The Oxford editors of the "Lives" ſeem not to have been equally ſatisfied of it, having followed the edition of 1675.

But the grand attack is on the new edition of the "Homilies." The author ſeems here to intimate, that the Delegates ſhould have printed from another copy; but he has not ventured to point out from what copy. If he had ſaid from that of 1563, the firſt in Queen Elizabeth's reign, I might then aſk, whether he will be reſponſible, that all the copies of that date are in perfect agreement with each other? for Bennett tells us, in his "Eſſay on the 39 Articles," p. 245, that there are "four copies in the Univerſity of Cambridge of that date, in ſome reſpects different from each other;" adding, "whether the diverſity be ſuch as argues that they are of really different impreſſions, I wiſh ſome perſon who has leiſure and patience enough, would examine and inform us." I would aſk him farther, whether he will venture to affirm that the firſt edition ought to have been followed in all things; in which caſe there would have been printed *Meckom* for *Melchom* (p. 42), *Beel the Dragon*, (ib.) *moſt beſt* (p. 21), *God's povertie*, for *poor* (p. 228), &c. &c. and the 29th chapter of St. Matthew would have been quoted. Doubtleſs, in general, the firſt editions of ſuch books, where there has been no ſubſequent reviſion, are of the beſt authority; allowance being made for errors even in them: but in this caſe I may ſafely conclude, from collating a few of the Homilies, that the Delegates in following ſuch authority would have printed a much worſe edition than they have. It appears, that in the ſubſequent editions ſeveral corrections have been made from time to time, ſome of neceſſity, others probably with a view to improvement; others again may have accrued from accident, by which reaſon new errors have alſo crept in. To reſtore, therefore, a perfect text, would require a great deal of collation: a very deſirable work moſt aſſuredly: but it would

would demand not only great labour, but great nicety of judgment alſo, and is more therefore than can be expected at any time, and for every common edition. The proviſion which the Delegates actually made on the preſent occaſion I underſtand to have been this. The preſs was ſet from an edition of ſome antiquity in folio: it was ordered to be corrected from another printed at London 1676, folio, "by authority (as ſtated in the title-page, after the example of another in 1628) from the King's moſt excellent Majeſty." A third in 12mo, 1687, was alſo put into the corrector's hands for his farther aſſiſtance; and it was hoped that the compariſon of the three would be a ſufficient ſecurity againſt material errors. (The author is miſtaken in ſuppoſing that the edition printed at Oxford in 1688 was their text-book.) Accordingly, a very great proportion of thoſe conſidered by him as errors, are found in former editions, as in the two of 1587 and 1623, and a ſtill greater in the one or the other. Some of theſe may indeed be errors propagated from one edition to another; but it is not always eaſy to pronounce them ſuch without an authority at hand. Others appear to be intended as corrections; or are at leaſt equally admiſſible with the other readings. For inſtance, p. 195, l. 11, *dampiſh* for *dankyſhe*: no error plainly, but the correction of an obſolete expreſſion. Again, p. 63, l. 4 from bottom, the copulative *and* had been miſplaced in edit. 1563, "and conſume him, the timber and ſtores of his houſe." The ſubſequent editions replace it before the words "the timber." Our Reviewer would have us unneceſſarily leave it alſo in the other place. Again, p. 85, l. 4 from bottom, "perfect and juſt men," the firſt edition leaving out *and*; an authority for the inſertion of which may be found in another Homily. The very firſt inſtance alſo ſeems to be of this kind. The editors of the ſubſequent editions probably did not know, as well they might not, what *pardoned beads* could mean, and therefore altered it into *pardons, beads*. This was done in the edition of 1563. The correction would have been more perfect, if the word *holy*, as the context ſeems to require, had been inſerted before *beads*. The alteration of *palms* into *pſalms* looks like a correction, though probably an erroneous one: it ſtands thus altered in the edition of 1623. There are others of the ſame kind; and, if I were to go beyond thoſe alledged by the Reviewer, I could produce abundance of inſtances from other paſſages, of alterations which appear to be corrections introduced by the later editions. Many of thoſe alledged by the Reviewer are alſo indifferent, and admiſſible either way. The reader will, I believe, upon examination, find the following of that deſcription. P. 77, l. 25; p. 196, l. 82; p. 298, l. 31; p. 299, l. 6, l. 4 from bottom, l. 3 from bottom; p. 301, l. 22, l. 31; p. 311, l. 5; p. 389, l. 12; p. 359, l. 21 (ſo alſo reads edition 1563); p. 395, l. 33; p. 405, l. 18; p. 411, l. 29. Others are minute and trifling, as the mere omiſſion of a comma, where the ſenſe is not affected by it: ſuch are thoſe from p. 497, l. 5; p. 385, l. 1. Or that of the verſe in the reference to Wiſd. vii. p. 405, margin; in which, however, the edition of 1563 is followed; nor is it uſual in any of the editions of the Homilies to point out the verſe, but the chapter only quoted. In fact, the references want a thorough reviſion; but there are circumſtances which render this no eaſy work. Allowance then being made for all theſe things, and a proper reduction accordingly, the catalogue ſet forth with ſo much parade, which is given as "approaching at no great interval to a detection of all the principal errors" (p. 247); it being acknowledged alſo by the Reviewer himſelf, that very few of them are without authority; will not appear very large. It would have been more correct if the author had given his liſt the denomination of propoſed emendations for a future edition, rather than that of a detection of the faults of the preſent. Nor can I forbear obſerving, that he has himſelf been guilty of many inaccuracies. In the laſt ſentence of his note on the reading *palms* for *pſalms*, there are two errors of the preſs. In his catalogue he has twice left out a comma, by which in the firſt caſe he does an injury to the Oxford edition, which reads p. 63, l. 4, *houſe, conſume him*; not *houſe conſume him*, without the comma: in the other, by reading *Lemmians and ſuch other*, without the comma after *Lemmians*; as in his correction of p. 187, he overturns the

the very ſenſe he would reſtore. Again, in correcting Euſeb. *Emiſeren.* in p. 880, he has the groſs error of *Sarn.* for *Serm.* He will learn, perhaps, from hence how eaſily errata creep in even where care is uſed to prevent them. I judge from his catalogue, and his obſervations upon it, that he has collated this edition with that of 1563. If ſo, he ought to have diſcovered that ſeveral errata have been corrected in this, for the inſtances are not few; and it would have been candid to have ſtated this circumſtance alſo.

The remarks on the other books are few, and eaſily diſmiſſed. In the edition of Pearſon on the Creed, our author mentions a ſingle error, concerning which a great outery is made. It may be a conſiderable error (though Berriman, who takes pains to prove it ſuch, acknowledges that ſome thought it to be the true reading; as alſo that it is found in the laſt edition publiſhed before Biſhop Pearſon's death), but it was hardly to be expected that the *learned Univerſity of Oxford* (p. 251) ſhould not only decidedly adopt the amendment, but ſhould alſo bear a ſingle error in this book ſo much in mind, as to give a ſpecial order about it; and no great matter of ſurpriſe if it ſhould have eſcaped the notice of their corrector. The demand of making the edition a complete one of all Biſhop Pearſon's Engliſh works, is a demand of what might very properly have been done, but what the Editor did not undertake; and it ſeems, that if they had had no better ſucceſs in meeting with copies of them than our author, the publick muſt have waited till this time for the performance.

In the other work mentioned, "Jones on the Canon," our author muſt have laboured under a conſiderable degree of the malady he imputes to others, *viz.* oſcitancy, or a worſe, *viz.* a diſregard of the truth. He complains that the book, "having neither table of contents nor index, is exceedingly difficult of reference" (p. 252). Now, if he had but looked at the end of the volumes, he would have found that each of the two firſt has its proper index, which indexes have been retained in this edition, and a like index added to the third; and they make a table of contents leſs neceſſary, the work being methodically arranged.

On the whole, I truſt, that the reader will think that it turns out on this examination, that there is little or no cauſe of complaint, or certainly not enough to ſupport ſo ſlippant a charge. At the ſame time it is but fair to acknowledge, that the paper in queſtion contains ſome good remarks and uſeful hints. OXONIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

A LONG reply to F.'s attack upon the Society of Quakers, p. 315, may be thought unneceſſary by the candid readers of the Gentleman's Magazine. Even the *prejudiced* may judge of the "ſpirit by which this Correſpondent is prompted," when, in the face of a public aſſertion which cannot be controverted, *viz.* that the perſon in queſtion "never was a member of that ſociety," he ſtill chooſes to put him off upon the world as a Quaker. In return for his ſtory, I will ſtate to him a matter of fact. A gentleman in public company related a circumſtance much to the diſadvantage of another; it happened that ſomebody preſent was able to refute the calumny completely; the gentleman himſelf was convinced; but, upon being requeſted to contradict the rumour, his reply was, "No, it is too good a ſtory."

The Quakers are aware that unworthy members may exiſt among them, as well as in other claſſes of ſociety; and is it not rather a ſubject of praiſe than cenſure, that when ſuch are diſcovered and found incorrigible, they are uniformly expelled? Nor ought they ſurely to be blamed, if, when the garb of the Society is hypocritically aſſumed by a perſon who does not belong to it, they ſhould ſtep forward, and ſay, "We are not reſponſible for the conduct of that man." It is a duty they owe to the publick, as well as to themſelves. The perſon who exerciſed cruelty on the dog was of this deſcription; and how far it is liberal to reproach the Society with his deteſtable conduct, or to accuſe them upon ſo ſlight a foundation of "malevolent duplicity," is left to the deciſion of impartial readers. G.

MR. URBAN, *Bradford, Y. Oct.* 18.

AFTER ſuch ſevere comments have been made on my communications, the following hints may ſeem to be required of me by your various Correſpondents. And firſt, H. G. vol. LXXV. p. 1196, will hereby perceive, that Phyſicien writes from Bradford in *York-*

Yorkshire. The omission was the printer's, in overlooking the annexed Y.

T. vol. LXXV. p. 812, says, "Now it evidently appears, that if they spent their winter in such situations, they would undoubtedly make their first appearance in spring, in fine, mild weather;" an inference by no means sufficiently warranted. Where would they find their food? Or, I may ask, is this the exact case with all other sleeping animals? Was it with Mr. White's "Old Tortoise?" The supposition at the same page, "that the early departure of Swifts from this country arises from the length of their journey," is extremely improbable; as the warmest advocates for Migration calculate, from the extraordinary length of wing, and astonishing rapidity of flight of these birds, upon its being performed in a *few days*, rather than allow *several weeks*. Neither "*must* we conclude, that the Swallows *do* leave this country in autumn, to *seek a sustenance* in a less rigorous climate," particularly at this immediate juncture, when our atmosphere *teems* with such a *superabundance* of animal, the only appropriate food of this species, as renders it very unnecessary. See his own remark, p. 1006. The old Tortoise would be a sufficient answer to his surprise at "nine months torpidity."

Z. A. vol. LXXV. p. 1106, will observe, it was only whilst assuming the idea of Migration, that I begged the three questions. He is so polite as to tell me, I answer myself. With regard to the first, I do not exactly *beg*, "that numbers were destroyed in crossing the Ocean;" but that, if according to Mr. White's most accurate observations, the vernal number bears no manner of proportion to the autumnal, is it not most natural to suppose this the cause of their death, if migratory? Secondly, that they feed on any "particular kind of flies," I have never yet seen proved. Thirdly, may not these little creatures, so incessantly on the very stretch of exertion, whilst rendering us the most essential services during our summer, *require* the friendly aid of a *state of torpidity*, to renew their almost exhausted powers; and which, by giving tone and rigidity to the animal fibre, may enable them to undergo the fatigues of a fresh campaign? That most active little quadruped, the Dormouse, in a state of domestication, may be made to forego its usual dormant state throughout the whole of the most severe winters; but this invariably shortens their lives, as opposed to an established law of Nature. Z. A. is very good in handing the "key, to solve all the difficulties:" but that he does, who but himself will admit, when at the same page they perceive it asked, whether "this purpose would not have been equally well answered, by admitting the hypothesis of torpidity, without putting an animal so ill calculated for extraordinary fatigue, I would be understood at the times at which it is supposed to take place, to the necessity of performing, to them, so perilous a voyage twice a year?"—"A Staffordshire Farmer," vol. LXXV. p. 114, after the numerous well-authenticated instances that have been advanced, will, I hope, "believe, before a specimen is produced of a Swallow in a dormant state, that they are in that state." However meritorious it may be in a *Farmer*, as to agricultural affairs, to take nothing upon trust, such an expression is very inappropriate to the patient investigation of a philosophical topic; and in a *Naturalist* almost unpardonable. The following extract from the Leeds Mercury of 24th May may claim a degree of his attention, as a farther confirmation of what has been before produced; but, for the fact itself, I shall leave the Editors to vouch, if called upon. "Owing to the severe cold on the night of Wednesday se'night, several hundreds of the Swallow tribe called Martins, had clung to the toll-board, against the turnpike-house at Whalley, *Lancashire*; those again had others covering them four or five in thickness, all of whom seemed quite in a torpid state; several dozens were stroked off the board, and those taken up appeared completely lifeless, until about seven o'clock on Thursday morning, when the sun's warmth caused reanimation, and they gradually moved off to the water side, a distance of about 30 yards; in a short time afterwards they began to skim the surface of the water, and fly with the usual vigour of these birds." (See p. 471.)

The following are my notices of the appearance and disappearance of the Swallow tribes, and one or two others in this neighbourhood.

April 21st. A fine warm day, wind N. W. appeared two Swallows, *Hirundo Rustica*, which soon again disappeared,

appeared, and were not seen till the 30th, a fine day, wind Northerly, and then in but small parties. May 7th. Swifts, *Hirundo Apus*, appeared this morning, wind N. E. and had been several days, weather cool, a most violent thunder storm last night, yesterday very close and warm. May 9th. House Martins, *Hirundo Urbica*, appeared in great numbers, wind N. E. very cold for some time past. 10th. Sand Martins, *Hirundo Riparia*, made their appearance, wind full N. E. White Throat and Wheat Ear, *Motacilla Sylvia and Oenanthe*, appeared on the same day, April 26th. On the 28th the Cuckoo, *Cuculus Canorus*, was first heard; wind has been mostly Northerly all the month, with frost, and the ground covered with snow as late as the 15th instant.

August 12th. Swifts disappeared. 22nd, Being fine and mild, about 6 A. M. vast numbers of Swallows were assembled at a great height in the air, and, with a loud twittering, apparently giving notice of their departure, all flying in a South-westerly direction, nearly against the wind, which was due West, but scarcely to be felt. September 7. Among a large flock of Swallows, after-broods, assembled to-day, was seen a solitary pair of Swifts, none since the 12th ult.; wind W. two or three points to the Southward of which they directed their course; weather very fine and warm. Sept. 19th. Sand Martin, which is never in large numbers in this district, made its total disappearance; wind W. very low, fine and warm. Sept. 24th. Swallows last seen; they continued to depart, in small parties, since the 22nd ult.; in which interval the weather was mostly fine, with Westerly winds, and frosty nights. This district does not furnish very large congregations of Martins; they took their leave mostly in one flock on the 27th inst.; wind Westerly, cool and cloudy; a few seen as late as the 30th. October 15th. The Wag-tails, *Motacilla Alba, Boarula*, and *Flava*, have all retired to their Winter quarters: nor is there a single *female* Chaffinch, *Fringilla Cælebs*, to be seen. It is worthy the attention of your Southern Faunists to examine how far Mr. White's remarks on this species may correspond with their observations as to the increase of numbers, in their respective districts.

Yours, &c. PHYSICIEN.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Oct.* 16.

IF you think the following literary anecdote* respecting Farquhar's play of the Recruiting Officer, and which I found written on the back of the title to the play, is worth inserting in your valuable Miscellany, I shall be glad to see it printed.

Yours, &c. W. WARDER.

"The characters of the Recruiting Officer were taken by Capt. Farquhar from the following originals:

Justice Balance was a Mr. Berkely, then Recorder of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Hill, an inhabitant of Shrewsbury, was one of the other justices.

Worthy was a Mr. Owen, of Rushton, on the borders of Shropshire.

Capt. Plume was Farquhar himself.

Brazen unknown.

Melinda was a Miss Harnage, of Balsadine, near the Wreakin.

Sylvia was a Miss Berkely, daughter of the Recorder of Shrewsbury, abovementioned.

The story supposed to be the Author's own invention.

The above information was communicated to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, who had it from Mr. Blakeway of Shrewsbury, who had it from an old lady in Shrewsbury, then living (1765); who knew Farquhar intimately.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

IN answer to Sympathia, p. 815, I beg to inform her, and those of your readers to whom it may be interesting, that an engraving of the exquisite monument for Miss Boothby was published, shortly after it was erected, in a collection of Poems by Sir Brook Boothby, entitled "Sorrows." That engraving, however, does not by any means give an adequate idea of the excellence of the original; which is, perhaps, the most perfect thing of the kind that was ever executed; and it is to be regretted that a more correct and finished representation of this admirable piece of sculpture has not been given to the world.

It is a circumstance which reflects as much credit on the talents of the eminent artist who executed this elegant design, as it demonstrates the sympathetic feelings of our gracious Queen and her illustrious daughters, that when the figure of Miss Boothby was exhibited some years since in the

* It is curious, but not new. EDIT.

Council

Council Room of the Royal Academy at Somerſet Houſe, her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, after contemplating it for ſome time in ſilence, at length burſt into tears. Such was the eloquence of the ſpeechleſs marble!

A LOVER OF THE ARTS.

PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, N° CI.

(Continued from p. 794.)

Preparatory matters.

AFTER all, I begin to perceive that my unremitting labours for the welfare of Antiquity can never have the deſired effect, of affixing a true and laſting principle, neceſſary to ſecure its intereſts on every occaſion. No admonition can ſtay the arm of dilapidation; no inſtruction can inſpire the profeſſionaliſt to become a faithful copyiſt of our antient arts. No repreſentations of the beauties of each divine edifice can infuſe that enthuſiaſm to bring about a perfect ſyſtem, whereby it may be poſſible to reſtore or repair ſuch works, when they may ſtand in need of any aſſiſtance. There is a certain ſomething, a certain bugbear, a certain *ignis fatuus*, that hangs over every attempt of this nature. I have frequently demonſtrated that the prejudices imbibed in favour of the "Heathen School" (Roman and Grecian Architecture), was one immediate cauſe for that hoſtility ever manifeſted againſt our national Architecture. But that armed force is weak and inſignificant when brought in compariſon with this other gigantic power, this tremendous ſcarecrow, this wizard ſpell, to catch weak minds and childiſh intellects.

GROWTH OF POPERY.

The received opinion is, that, by expreſſing a deſire to imitate ſcrupulouſly, or religiouſly make good decayed parts of ſacred buildings, is to be ſuperſtitiouſly inclined; or at leaſt deſirous to ſee the manners and practices of the "dark ages" revived, and left to range the world at large. No argument, no mode of reaſoning, can part the *ſubſtance* from the *ſhadow*: that is, devotion to the *errors* which firſt gave birth to ſuch piles, or the ſimple adoration for that ſtyle of Architecture, which has adorned, and ſtill glorifies, the name of England.

If by theſe propoſitions I may be thought to give way to falſe impreſſions, to give vent to the miſtaken congeſtions of unſound concluſions, to have brought forward a picture which has no reference but to the feverish paroxyſms of ſplenetic dreams; let me in return ſubmit to the candid and intelligent reader the following queſtions.

Why, at or on the decline of the Catholic religion among us in the 16th century, was there brought in a mongrel ſpecies of Italian Architecture to our National Architecture?

Why, at or about the beginning of the 17th century, did Inigo Jones and his ſatellites ſet about to diſguiſe Old St. Paul's and other noble ſtructures, with the features of Roman and Grecian Pagan temples?

Why, at or ſoon after this period, did Sir C. Wren pull down this very Old St. Paul's, this Chriſtian hecatomb, and ſtigmatiſe its glories, and all our ſtupendous religious piles, with the barbarous name "GOTHIC," calling them "Mountains of ſtone, unworthy the name of Architecture?"

Why, at the zenith of this coloſſal innovator's ſway, were all the fanatical overturnings of the Oliverian hierarchy in our defiled churches reſtored on the above Roman and Grecian models, in new fantaſtical choir-ſcreens, altar-ſcreens, pew and gallery lumber, fonts, organ-caſes, &c. &c.?

Why, at or againſt the ſpirit of all chaſte deſign, did the Batty Langlians in the middle of the laſt century publiſh engravings of "Gothic Architecture (meaning our Antient Architecture) improved?" And what made theſe deranged, theſe burleſque, theſe prepoſterous ſpecimens, overrun the country, in deſigns for new churches, villas, ſnug boxes, and pigeon houſes?

Why, at or after a ſucceſsful run of many years, did this many-headed monſter ſicken, and fall into oblivion, deſpiſed and forgotten?

Why, at the commencement of the preſent century, has the ſmothered beaſt been ſuffered to raiſe again its baleful form with renewed vigour, and freſh-ſharpened fangs; prepared for new havock, and new *improvements*? Gothic is again the cry; a revival of our antient ſtyles is every where proclaimed; when, in fact, nothing more is intended than to ſet forth ideal phantaſies of unreſtrained Architectural whim and caprice, under the ſpecious maſk of zeal for reſtoration; that is, alteration and deſtruction.

Why,

Why, at this hour, is ſuch fury directed to founders and patrons tombs, chapels, and every other eccleſiaſtical decoration, by removing or diſtributing them piece-meal, to be ſtuck about in diſordered ſhew, or thrown into holes and corners, never more to be ſeen or heard of?

Why, at the front and other parts of holy fanes, patch up and plaiſter over certain decayed parts with a wretched compoſt of filth and ſtreet-rakings, obliterating all the original features, and which heterogeneous maſs (ſorry exchange for good and durable ſtone) uſually periſh before completion honours the knight inventor for all his coſt and pains?

Why, at the very exiſtence of Architectural ſcience, is the back of indifference and ſcorn turned, holding in deriſion the orders of workmanſhip that flouriſhed here from the 13th to the 16th century; wherein we find at every period a diſtinct marked aſſemblage of decorations, ornaments, and figures; the diſciples of theſe contemning principles militating ſo much againſt the properties of the above orders, when under command to give deſigns on our antient plans, cull from each ſeries a random and imperfect collection of certain objects, and jumble them into one ſtrange commixture, bringing forth an "*Abbey*," "*Caſtle*," or a "*Hunting Seat*," begetting univerſal admiration and regard; I will not ſay ridicule and contempt?

And why, at all public meetings where theſe lucubrations become the ſubject of debate, is the author (ſelf, ſelf) diſtinguiſhed under the appellation of "POPISH ARCHITECT?"

If I may be allowed to anticipate one general anſwer to all this, I repeat, GROWTH OF POPERY.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, October 7.*

I AM exceedingly ſorry that my obſervations on the letter ſigned Y. R. in your Magazine for Auguſt ſhould have kindled the anger of Mr. Lukin; and I think him very unreaſonable to manifeſt ſo much diſpleaſure againſt me, reſiding in a remote country town, and being full of puerility, immodeſty, and angry petulance. I think he ought to have conſidered that in ſo dark a region miſtakes were to be expected, and that I had no more right to know and acknowledge his claim (which he muſt allow to have made but little noiſe in the world) than he had to read my "*well-written pamphlet*." Poſſibly, when Mr. Lukin publiſhes his, it will have a more extenſive circulation, on account of being written in or near the Metropolis. I do not think I have treated Mr. Lukin with injuſtice, though, perhaps, I have not been altogether ſo civil as he could wiſh. I am by no means conſcious of having tranſgreſſed the bounds of decorum in this reſpect; but, ſhould others think I have, I would feel no difficulty in aſking Mr. Lukin's pardon, were he not evidently even with me on that ſcore.

Mr. Lukin, in his letter, ſeems ſtudiouſly to avoid noticing the form of the Boat, though the very ſubject to which his remarks ſhould have been directed, had he intended to give a proper anſwer to my *immodeſt* letter. He drags in the curved keel, to be ſure, as if this was the only difference between the Life-Boat and his. I am, however, no advocate for the curvature of the keel; and, if he will trouble himſelf to read my pamphlet, he will find that I have demonſtrated this to be the principal defect in the conſtruction of the Life-Boat. The juſtice of my obſervations on that ſubject have been acknowledged to me by ſeveral nautical men, eſpecially by Capt. Campbell, who carried out the Boat which Mr. Greathead built for Memel; and another captain of a ſhip, who went off to the relief of a veſſel in diſtreſs near Memel; in which attempt two men were waſhed overboard, and drowned by her unmanageableneſs, ariſing from the curvature of the keel. But this is nothing to Mr. Lukin; for his Invention does not reſpect form. In the ſpecification of his patent we read, "To boats of the common or any other form are projecting gunwales, &c." This is the manner in which Mr. Lukin's deſcription is given; but it is not a deſcription of the Life-Boat. I aſſert that a projecting gunwale would be a very improper appendage to the Life-Boat; and let Mr. Lukin prove the contrary if he can. The Life-Boat muſt depend on its form alone for the proper poſition of flotation, and not on a projecting appendage. It is indeed true, that bladders filled with air, or well-cloſed caſks properly diſpoſed, will effect both the buoyance and proper poſition of flotation, ſo long as they continue unruptured,

ruptured, or are not ſeparated from the veſſel: and would Mr. Lukin's projecting gunwales and air boxes do ſo any longer than till they were ruptured, or carried away? What "*then*" (I would uſe another word if I knew of a better) does Mr. Lukin want me to allow him? I acknowledge him to have had a proper notion of the principles for ſecuring the buoyancy of the veſſels, and only deny his having turned his thoughts to the peculiar adaptation of them to the purpoſes of the Life-Boat. If he claims only what the ſpecification of his patent expreſſes, I have not offered to deny it to him; but, if he claims more, I certainly am not to blame becauſe I was ignorant of it. What is it to the purpoſe to have had conferences on the ſubject with Sir Sidney Smith! or to have ſtated his ideas to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Howe, &c.? Had thoſe dignified Perſonages underſtood his explanation in the manner he wiſhes it to be underſtood, they ought to have prevented the Committee of the Houſe of Commons from laviſhing the public money on Mr. Greathead. But, as Mr. Greathead calls the Duke of Northumberland his patron, it is natural to conclude that his Grace conſiders the Life-Boat firſt built at Shields eſſentially different from Mr. Lukin's, or has quite forgotten what Mr. Lukin had the honour of ſaying to him. There cannot be a doubt but ſatisfactory reaſons might be given for Mr. Lukin being deterred from an appeal to law in the caſe of the Life-Boat. There is one reaſon ſufficiently ſatisfactory to me, which Mr. Lukin will not admit, namely, that the definite article is properly applied to the Boat invented by Mr. Wouldhave, while the ſpecification of Mr. Lukin's patent lays claim to the indefinite only. There may be other reaſons; but, as Mr. Lukin does not poſitively ſtate any, there is, perhaps, no neceſſity to ſearch for them. I muſt, however, take the liberty to ſay, that he does not give the beſt reaſon in the world for his forbearance with Mr. Greathead, though "the term of his patent was expired." For, if Mr. Lukin was indeed the Inventor, it is evident Mr. Greathead was not; and to have hindered him from eating the hay to which he had no claim would not have been to imitate the envious dog in the manger, would not have been ill-natured, but *juſt*.

I hope Mr. Lukin will long be able to congratulate himſelf on his diſintereſtedneſs. He does not, however, need to aſſume ſuch ſuperiority over his *little antagoniſt*, "for aſperſing his claim to the Invention." If I have beſpattered him by making uſe of unſeemly epithets, if I have in any reſpect ſlandered him, or wantonly cenſured him, I am unconſcious of it. But if to endeavour to defend the claim of an ingenious man, whom I have always looked on as the Inventor of the Life-Boat, be to aſperſe his claim, I can truly ſay, that how diſintereſted ſoever his motive was, mine was not leſs ſo; nor did I ever promiſe myſelf any other reward, than to do juſtice to neglected merit, and to expoſe the guilty. I may, perhaps, have been rough, but not uncandid; I have ſtrained no point to maintain my poſition. I had no idea that Mr. Lukin was a claimant. Who indeed could, that knew Mr. Lukin was mentioned, when Mr. Greathead was examined at London reſpecting his claim? Who knew that Mr. Lukin had never controverted that claim? and that Mr. Greathead had borne away the prize in the preſence of that very gentleman who now claims the honour of being the Inventor? I aſk him if there does not appear to be great inconſiſtency in his conduct, in being at much trouble and expence to obtain a patent, and yet to ſuffer a perſon who had *no claim* to be rewarded ſo liberally for having pirated his Invention, without making one effort to detect the fraud? I farther deſire him to put himſelf in my place, to conſider himſelf ſore with inſidious attacks in the dark; and to ſay, if meeting with a new competitor, whom from the above circumſtances he never once ſuſpected to be a claimant, he, *even Mr. Lukin himſelf*, might not have been led to ſay, "Is not this concluſive?"

Mr. Lukin wilfully miſrepreſents my meaning, when he ſays "I will not allow liberality of ſentiment to fall to the lot of an inhabitant of the Metropolis." Though not breed a ſcholar, I hope I have not dared to make my appearance in publick, without being able to write ſo as to be underſtood; and if he will be at the trouble of reading my letter with attention, he will find that I ſpeak of knowledge, of that knowledge of the world which it is neceſſary for every one to poſſeſs who does not wiſh to become the prey of the deſigning

designing, and not of liberality of sentiment; but I assure him that I am unable to attach to his fear of realizing the fable of the dog in the manger, any thing like liberality of sentiment. I know of no "*angry petulance*" I made use of in my letter which at all affects Mr. Lukin; I am, indeed, of a warm disposition, but not habitually impudent. I am persuaded with Mr. Lukin, that angry petulance does not promote the cause of science; and as he seems to be so sensible of it, am amazed that he did not argue with me, instead of carping at my ill-appropriated phrases; for I certainly put what I had to say into the form of argument. But, passing by the principal argument, he dwells particularly upon the rudeness I was guilty of to Y. It. I say he is not the Inventor of *the* Life-Boat, because in his Invention there is no form defined, "*To boats of any form*," &c. But in the Life-Boat *the form* is a principal object, and no dependance whatever is placed on projecting gunwales, for securing the unimmergibility of the vessel. So long as the vessel hangs together, her form secures her from oversetting; and every one knows that a sufficient quantity of cork secures her from sinking. Here lay Mr. Lukin's business with me; but some people are fond of employing themselves about any thing but their business.

Mr. Lukin tells me of a "pert question," and "an arrogant unsupported *then*." I am well persuaded with that gentleman, that a controversy is not always decided by such; and that it is more than possible to draw conclusions from erroneous premisses. But has he shewn the erroneousness of my premisses, or the arrogance of my "then?" Had he done so, impudent as he thinks me, it would have had a much greater tendency to make me blush, than his frequently hinting that I ought to do so.

If Mr. Lukin thinks I wrote the letter in answer to his challenge, to please either the "simple people of the country," or the knowing ones of the capital, he is very much mistaken. I wrote it to shew that his unimmergible Boat is not the Life-Boat; and I leave it to such as understand the subject, to determine whether I have not done it sufficiently, and whether I have not also allowed to Mr. Lukin all the merit the specification of his patent lays claim to? If he wishes for more, let him quarrel with himself for the paucity of his views when he obtained it, and not with me because I was ignorant of the vanity of his present desires. Though Mr. Lukin has "no curiosity to enquire into the squabbles of a remote country town, nor any ambition to take a part in the unimportant discussion, whether Mr. Wouldhave or Mr. Greathead is most entitled to the gratitude of the publick;" I am persuaded it will be much more important to the perfection of his pamphlet than he supposes, if he wishes to be considered the Inventor of the Life-Boat. If he only means to claim the honour of having first agitated the general principles, I have not disputed it with him, though some French gentlemen may; for there are said to have been such boats as those he mentions in his specification invented in France by Mons. Bernieres, and used in the Loire and other rivers and coasts of that country, long before he obtained his patent; so that, how provoking soever it may be to him, Monsieur will in all probability carry off the prize; and though the French, being naturally polite, may strip him of his honours in a more gentle manner than I can pretend to, yet he may depend upon it (such is his cruel fortune) that he never will be allowed to be the Inventor of *the* Life-Boat built at Shields; and however the Frenchmen may bow and call him their dear Sir, &c. they will not allow him to be the Inventor of the unimmergible Boats with projecting gunwales used on the Loire, &c. before he had obtained his patent.

As I have passed childhood, Mr. Urban, it is rather unpleasant to be charged with puerility. But with respect to the first of these puerile expressions, I have been informed it was a cant word of an old British Admiral, I think Earl Howe; who, when he gave orders to fire in passing an enemy's quarter, used to say, "Now, my boys, bring down their gingerbread work," alluding to the ornamental carvings, &c. As for the second, "flimsy preservatives," if any one wishes to be satisfied respecting its propriety, let him view the Thames during the strength of the tide, crowded with the lightermen's craft, and boats of different kinds and dimensions, and figure to himself the fate of projecting gunwales, either "hollow and water-tight, or of other light materials," had they been adopted.

Yours, &c. W. A. HAILS.

Mr.

158. *A Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Norwich. *By* Henry Bathurst, *Bishop of that Diocese.*

159. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of* Rochester, *in the Year* 1806, *and published at their Request. By* John Law, *D. D. Archdeacon of* Rochester.

THE object of both these pious and instructive monitions is, the suppression of that spirit of Enthusiasm which, under the fascinating name of "Evangelical Preaching," has endangered, not merely the Establishment, but the cause of Religion and Morality, and the support of Civil Society itself. A laxity of sentiment thus indulged must induce indifference of duty in the leader and the followers of such self-created teachers, who can neither produce a commission for their doctrines, nor reduce them to a consistent system. If the Lord be God, follow him with the purity, the severity, the soberness of his precepts; but if Baal be God, follow him with the turpitude, the enormity, the misery of his practices. If, while we profess new terms of salvation, we lose sight of the principles on which they are founded, we may believe with the mouth while the heart maketh profession of *unrighteousness*. We are not insensible to the remissness of our Established Clergy, or to the sources of it; or that our religious leaders feel their error in not stemming the tide till too late.

The Bishop estimates the increase of Methodism by the number of *licensed* conventicles. Does then the Church of England encourage these monsters, which, like the dogs of Scylla and Charybdis, tear out her own bowels? and has the Bishop of London no remedy against the building a chapel for the College of Trevecca in the immediate vicinity of the parish-church of Chesshunt, with a spire on it, not to act as a steeple to summon by bell, but as a telegraph to point out the new place of new-fangled worship, and as a trap to catch deluded Curiosity? His Lordship will recollect how he was formerly called upon to notice these things, and his answer, that, when substantiated by a specific charge, he would attend to it. Is then the interest which the brethren of this seminary publicly took in the escape of a criminal, who has since suffered the sentence of the law in another county, after escaping it in this, by duping these good monks by a false confession; unworthy a specific charge or notice? He was fed by them; and they interested the gaoler's lenity for him, till he abused it, as above-mentioned. Is it beneath the good Prelate's notice, that another seminary, not many miles from this, secretly withdraws the opinions with the service of servants from their masters? Above all, is his Lordship still to learn how the duties of the Church of England are performed by a non-resident Vicar,—who avowedly put him off with excuses?—that another incumbent, whom his Lordship patronized, could not find his way home from a Confirmation?—that another clergyman, in his diocese, washed his hands of his parishioners in a bowl of punch, and was desired to leave them? But, were we to cry ever so loud, and spare not, things remain *in statu quo*; and, in the present state of things, is it not allowable? And yet no Diocesan is more punctual in his visitations and charges; and long may he live effectively to repeat them, without appearing to be guided by unstable approbation of what is good, and unsteady reprobation of what is evil! and may his conscience support him in these reflections to his latest hour!—Reviewers must have the *fear* of God's ministers before their eyes; and, though there is no file of musketeers, as in other ungoverned countries, to silence their sentiments, there is the fear of the *law* as well as of the *Lord* in their land. Let us therefore, if it will be attended with better efficacy, turn to the deluded Hearers for their *authority*, except the privilege of novelty and independence, for running after men who have neither decent appearance, agreeable conversation, correct language, or consistent practice, to recommend themselves: and for the justice of their conduct in withdrawing, not merely from their legitimate teachers, but from their own wives and children, and relatives, the assistance God and Nature require of them, to expend it on what they do not understand, at least cannot give an account of to any who ask them. Deceived with big-sounding words, they have no meaning to affix to them; and by this delusion erect conventicle after conventicle, till the teacher deserts the spot for a more

a more favoured one, and the building falls into diſuſe, or ſerves for any common purpoſe. The congregations, like the opinions, are a rope of ſand; and at laſt no ſyſtem at all is to be found. So true is it, that, where the

—— "Church erects a houſe of prayer,
The Devil's ſure to build a temple there;"

not an ale-houſe, as it uſed to be formerly, but a more intoxicating houſe, a conventicle of perverſe and unintelligible doctrines.

The Biſhop of Norwich properly bears his teſtimony againſt the "generaliſing ſyſtem of Mr. Joſeph Lancaſter," which is now ſo much talked of; of which ſyſtem, whatever merit it may have in other reſpects, the diſtinguiſhed doctrines of Chriſtianity make no part: at the ſame time he is ready to bear full teſtimony to the benevolent attention of this humane and active friend to the poor, and alſo the ingenuity diſplayed in carrying ſome parts of his ſyſtem into execution. "I ſhould, however," he adds, "be exceedingly ſorry to ſee his "Inſtitutes of Chriſtianity," whenever they make their appearance, ſuperſede the uſe of our incomparable Church Catechiſm, and be ſubſtituted in the room of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments" (p. 17); or, we may add, in that of ſo good an Inſtitute as Bp. Gaſtrell's, or any other pious writer of our Church. We have had ſufficient evidence that Quakeriſm is not Chriſtianity, however Joſeph Lancaſter may be pitched on and encouraged as a champion ſent forth "to defy the armies of the living God."

160. ARCHÆOLOGIA: or, *Miſcellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. XV.*

THE Society of Antiquaries have attained to their XVth volume from the firſt publication of the kind; and it is no diſgrace to the Compilers.

Article I. Declaration of the Diet and particular Fare of King Charles I. when Duke of York.

II. Account of the Revenue, the Expences, the Jewels, &c. of Prince Henry.—The expences of Royalty have borne a regular proportion in every reign, which we learn were furniſhed by an aſſignment of lands and revenues for ſupport of the latter Prince, 1610, amounting to 19,322l. beſides certain foreſts and parks. "The great charge, and the increaſe thereof, accrewed," in the expences of Prince Henry, ſo faſt, that Sir Thomas Challoner was commiſſioned by K. James to ſee that "the forme of the Prince's howſe ſhould rather imitate a colledg than a court." To which end, Sir Thomas refuſed admittance of many ſuperficial ſervants and officers recommended by great perſonages, that no office might be *ſurcharged* with a number, but ſome of them might be put in a voyd place of another office, when it falls, that is not ſurcharged."

III. "Mr. Henry (afterward Sir Henry) Yelverton's Narrative of what paſſed on his being reſtored to the King's favour, 1609, whom he had diſobliged by his Freedom of Speech and Conduct in Parliament. Communicated by James Cumming, Eſq. F.A.S."—The general tenor of Mr. Y's offence, according to this *ſpeech* of Lord Dunbar to him on his reſtoration, was, that "he hated a whole Chriſtian nation, as he was ſaid to do the Scotch; that he kicked againſt all the juſt and wholeſome actions of his Sovereign, as he was reported to have done; and did bite him (meaning himſelf) that never offended him, nor knew him till within theſe few days." Mr. Y's excuſe was, he "knew it was the King's pleaſure we ſhould all uſe liberty of ſpeech; and the experience of the place in parliament teaches us ſo much." But, it ſeems, neither free ſpeaking nor *punning* could be ſuffered in that ſervile Court, though the example of Sir Francis Bacon could be quoted. In the ſucceeding reign men's eyes and mouths were more effectually opened in parliament.

IV. "The Names of his Majeſties Shipps, with the Nomber of Men and Furniture requiſite for the ſettinge forth of them; alſo, the generall Muſtars taken throughout the whole Realme of England and Wales. Extracted from an original MS. of the Beginning of the Reign of James I.; preſerved in the Society's Library. Communicated by the Rev. John Brand, Secretary."—In all, 25 ſhips of war; forming a ſtriking contraſt between the Royal Navy of England in the reigns of James I. and his preſent Majeſty King George III.

V. Account of the Greek Inſcription on Pompey's Pillar; by Capt. W. M. Leake, and Lieut. John Squire: in a letter to Dr. Raine.—The obſcurity which has long overhung this famous pillar, and exerciſed the ſkill of ſeveral

Literati, is here removed by two young gentlemen in the ſuite of Mr. Hamilton. "The diſcovery ſeems to me," ſays Dr. R. "to be of conſiderable importance; and the learned world will lament that young men, ſo zealous in the cauſe of antient literature, ſhould have had the misfortune to loſe by ſhipwreck many treaſures collected in various parts of Greece."

All the various opinions on this pillar are collected in our vol. LI. p. 17. Profeſſor White pronounces it one of the 400 of the Serapeum, in our vol. LXXI. pp. 426, 539, LXXII. 651; Denon, LXXII. 833; Wilſon, ibid. 1129. The inſcription, announced as communicated to the Society, LXXIII. 104, was printed by Sir R. Wilſon, in the ſecond edition of his Hiſtory of the Egyptian Expedition; and in our vol. LXXIII. p. 322, is a copy from Captain Walſh's Journal of the Campaign in Egypt, the blanks filled up by Mr. Hayter at Naples, commented on by Σ, ibid. 397, 726; another copy, ibid. 620; Capt. Squire's letter to the Britiſh Critic, May, 1803. (The exact dimenſions of the pillar, by Capt. M. Thorland, of the Pandora, may be ſeen in our vol. LXXIV. p. 410.)

All doubts and diſcuſſions are ſuperſeded by the preſent publication, which determines the inſcription to be as here repreſented:

ΤΟΥ τιμιΟ ΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC
ΔΙΟκλητΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ . . . . . ΤΟΝ
ΠΟ . . . . . ΕΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
. . . . . .

Of the preſect's name the ſix laſt letters are not decypherable. Though conſiderable pains have been taken at ſome period to efface the inſcription, it is evident that the letters were originally but rudely cut, and of little depth in the *red* granite; in which kind of ſtone no other inſcription has yet been ſeen: and it is probable the ſhaft, once perhaps employed for a different purpoſe, was reared in honour of Diocletian, and a capital, baſe, and pediment adapted of the degraded taſte and execution of the age. The occaſion, perhaps, may be found in that part of the Hiſtory of this Emperor when, after having ſeverely chaſtiſed the inhabitants of Alexandria, who rebelled againſt the Government, he eſtabliſhed a public allowance of corn for the city, at two millions of medimni. Chron. Par. 276. Procopii Hiſt. Arcana, c. 26.

We can only lament the tardineſs with which this intereſting communication has been made.

VI. "Account of the Entertainment of King Henry VI. at the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. Communicated by Craven Ord, Eſq. F.R. and A.S. from an original MS. of the Regiſter Curteys of that Monaſtery, in his Poſſeſſion. In a Letter to the Preſident."—Mr. O. after heartily recommending to the exertions of the Society the republication of ſome of the ſcarceſt of our moſt rare and coſtly Chronicles and Hiſtories, as they convey to us not only much curious intelligence of former ages, told in true Engliſh frankneſs, but alſo many hiſtorical facts lightly if at all noticed by our more recent writers on Engliſh Hiſtory, proceeds to relate, in the words of the old regiſter of an abbot, from 1429 to 1445, how the king, in the twelfth year of his reign and age, determined in council to keep his Chriſtmas at Bury abbey, and take up his reſidence there till St. George's day following (near a quarter of a year). The Abbot, though ſtruck with the novelty of the deſign, as it could not be found in any chronicle that the King of England, at leaſt at that ſeaſon of the year, had ſettled his abode there *by royal edict*, was yet glad to receive his gueſts, and employed 80 workmen for a month to fit up his palace, then in a ſtate of decay and ruin; and entertained 100 officers previous to the coming of the king, who had been crowned King of the two Kingdoms of England and France on Chriſtmas 1432, two years before. After conſulting with the aldermen and corporation how they ſhould apparel themſelves on the occaſion, the abbot perſuaded the aldermen to wear ſcarlet, the others red cloth with purple hood (coloris *ſanguinei*); and they, to the number of 500, met the king ſo habited on Chriſtmas eve, on Newmarket heath, and conducted him for a mile to the precincts of the monaſtery (the ruined ſteeple and its fallen ſtones not permitting them to enter it), to the middle of the ſtreet, between the gate and the North door of the monaſtery, where the earl of Warwick took the king in his arms from his horſe, and, proceeding to a place covered with a ſilk cloak, he kneeled

to

to the crucifix, and the proceſſion began, the brethren of the houſe ſtanding in their rich copes, the biſhop of Norwich and the abbot in their pontificals; and the latter, having ſprinkled him with holy water, and offered him the croſs to kiſs, he proceeded to the high altar, the choir ſinging and the organs playing "Ave Rex Gentis Anglorum;" and prayers being performed at the ſhrine of St. Edmund, the king heartily thanked the abbot for his kindneſs and expences on his ſuite, and retired to the palace. On Chriſtmas-day, after high maſs and proceſſion in his royal robes, he held a high court during dinner, and celebrated the feſtivities of the ſeaſon till Epiphany. The abbot made handſome preſents both to the king and his nobles, with the concurrence of the convent, and out of their ſeveral revenues, 100 marks of the latter immediately, and 100l. for the uſe of the former, and a proportion of the ſums he farther expended. The king retired after Chriſtmas to the prior's apartment, and occupied it till Jan. 28, enjoying the ſtreams of waters, the wholeſome air, and fragrance of the vineyard, out of the door of which he and his barons walked and hunted the fox and hare, on the level fields, and among the green groves. Underſtanding the abbot had a pleaſant houſe at Elmeſwell, with fiſh-ponds, moats, and woods, he retired thither, with his company, Jan. 28, to take the diverſion of fiſhing and hawking, and was preſented by the abbot with ſwans, pheaſants, partridges, and other game, pikes, eels, and other fiſh. On the Purification of the Virgin he retired to the abbot's palace, and again to the manor, to purſue the ſame ſports, and kept Lent in the palace. About the time of his removal to London, the abbot prevailed on the duke of Glouceſter and other lords, and others of the king's ſuite, to be admitted into the brotherhood of the monaſtery, who returned handſome preſents and good dinners. The king, in the chapter-houſe, deſired to be admitted, which was done by the abbot with a fraternal kiſs; and, at the humble ſuggeſtion of the duke of Glouceſter, his Majeſty heartily thanked the abbot, taking him by the hand, for his liberal entertainment, and took his leave.

An abſtract, in Engliſh, of this royal viſit, had been before inſerted in Mr. Yates's Hiſtory of this Abbey, pp. 150—154; and the note from *Mr. Cole's MSS.* "an inſtance, among others, of the pike being known in England before Henry VIII. when it has been ſaid to have been firſt introduced among us;" *totidem verbis.* Qu. if *denticum* is not an epithet of the pike for its ſharp teeth? There is no ſuch word in Ainſworth; and *dentex*, Columb. VIII. 16, is a *ſea* fiſh.

VII. Copy of a MS. intituled "A true Collection as well of all the Kinges Majeſties Offices and Fees in any the Courtes of Weſtminſter," communicated by Sir Joſeph Banks, is the MS. referred to in N° IV. as in the Society's library.

VIII. "Some Account of an Abbey of Nuns formerly ſituated in the Street now called The Minories, in the County of Middleſex, and Liberty of the Tower of London. By Henry Fly, D.D."—A mere compilation from printed books, to fill up a barren meeting; but the *ſketches* of the remains are withheld from the publick.

IX. "Account of the antient Rolls of Papyrus, diſcovered at Herculaneum, and the Method employed to unroll them. In a Letter from the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett to the Rev. Samuel Henley, M. A."—Practice has now made men more expert than a young beginner, who, in his hurry to conclude, ſpoiled much more than he ſaved of a copy of Epicurus. When firſt Mr. Hayter began this proceſs, there was one man tolerably expert, and three only who had ſeen the manner of it; conſequently, all were to be taught. Only one Latin MS. has been found, but in too bad a ſtate to promiſe any chance of ſucceſs. They are of different ſizes, ſome containing only a few ſheets, as a ſingle play; others, ſome 100, and a few perhaps 2000. Whatever we may *expect* or *hope* for, little more has been diſcovered than *Epicurean philoſophy* and treatiſes on *muſick*.

X. "Account of Antiquities diſcovered in Cornwall. By the Rev. Malachy Hitchins."—In Lanant pariſh, many celts, ſome entire, ſome broken, ſeveral pieces of copper ſwords, and heavy lumps of fine copper, evidently brought for fuſion, as there is every appearance that this was a military foundry. In the bottom of one, the largeſt and moſt perfect celt, were found ſome ſmall bars of gold, none

of

of them larger than a ſtraw, and one of them about three-tenths of an inch wide, but very thin and very bright. More of the ſame were found at St. Hilary.

XI. "Account of Tumuli opened in Wiltſhire. By Mr. William Cunnington."—Lance and arrow-heads, boars' teeth, eagle-ſtones, flint celts, black, green, and blue glaſs beads, with human bones, and ſeveral ſtones of oblong or round forms, ſuppoſed for whetſtones. In another, ſeveral ſmall gold ornaments, and a plate 2¼ by 5¼; an urn, appearing as if ſtuck all over with black grapes; a braſs lance, head, and pin.

XII. "Copy of the original Death Warrant of Humphrey Littleton, with Obſervations on it by Dr. Nath;" with the ſignatures of the Privy Council, moſt of them commiſſioners for the trial of the Powder conſpirators, lately found in the hands of Mr. Bromley, heir to the Walſhes, one of whom was high ſheriff at the time. Original letters, wherein the plot is mentioned, being found at Henlip, Abington's houſe, confirm the *reality* of it. The only ſignature unexplained is the lowermoſt.

XIII. "Account of the Italian Game of *Minchiate*, by Robert Smith, Eſq.;" with a printed treatiſe on playing it, and correcting an account of it in vol. VIII.

XIV. "Account of the Ruins of Carthage, and of Udena in Barbary. By John Jackſon, Eſq. F.A.S."—Mr. J. began his inveſtigation with the Goletta, near the city, which he found had been once 18 feet deep, with remains of houſes for about 3 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth; their tops not above the *face* of low water, ſo that ſailors walk *on the top* of them. Carthage is about 12 miles N.W. from Tunis. Freſh water was brought from the mountains 75 miles. Near Udena there is a range of 1000 arches, ſome of them 100 feet high, and numbered in Roman characters. In magnitude it exceeds any thing of antient or modern architecture in Aſia or Europe. The country abounds in conſiderable ruins; and the reſervoirs for water are ſtill perfect, being arched over. There are no conſiderable remains, except what is called the temple of Eſculapius, with walls 12 feet thick and 30 high; and round them foundations of houſes, with rooms in general about 18 feet ſquare, and all covered with *gypſ*, or plaſter. The preſent bey is making a pier to the Goletta, with the ſtones of the ruins; and former beys have applied the beſt marbles to their palaces. *Udena* is 27 miles South from Tunis; and, though not mentioned by Leo, Shaw, or any other traveller, the remains are ſtill in a more perfect ſtate than any other city in Barbary, particularly the reſervoirs, and an amphitheatre 280 yards in circumference, from the higheſt ſeats, with ſeveral large marble columns in rows at equal diſtances. Alſo, a citadel on the higheſt ground, with a bath, with a beautiful Moſaic pavement near the bath; ruins of many very elegant buildings; one, the moſt perfect, an oblong temple, 40 yards in length, having two rows in the inſide, an entrance at each end, but a roof only over the pillars. Near this a very heavy pile of building, as if for a priſon, with a hall, entered by three or four large entrances; vaults 15 feet high under it, and ſtaircaſes leading into them. Two miles North from the citadel a very fine ſtream of freſh water; and over the valley through which it flows is the greateſt range of arches in the Carthaginian aqueduct.

XV. Extracts from a MS Book of Accounts of John Francklyn, at Wilſden, where he died and was buried in 1647, whoſe character may be ſeen in his epitaph in Lyſons's "Environs of London," III. 618.

XVI. "Copy of an Indenture, made in 1469, between King Edward IV. and William Lord Haſtings, Maſter of the Mint, reſpecting the Regulation of the Coinage in the Tower of London. Communicated by Taylor Combe, Eſq." "This deed, beſides being a fine ſpecimen of the language and orthography of the time in which it was drawn, contains much information concerning the coinage and management of the Mint at that period."

XVII. "Obſervations on the antient Inhabitants, Roman Stations, and Roman Roads, in and near Berkſhire. By the Rev. Henry Beeke, D.D. F.A.S."—The nations which occupied the parts of Britain between the Thames and the Channel at Cæſar's invaſion were colonies from Belgic Gaul; and of theſe the *Bibroci* derived their name and that of their town *Bibracte* from *Bibrax*, near Rheims, and may be traced in *Bray*, *Bray*-wick, *Breck-hill*,

Breck-hill, and *Bracknell*. At Braywick Roman antiquities have been found, and a road paſſed the Thames. The ſtrait Roman road from *Venta* (Wincheſter) to *Dorocina* (Dorcheſter). Between Venta and Vindomis this Ickneild road croſſed the Thames at *Thameſis* (Moulſey), and not at Streatley. Silcheſter was one of the largeſt claſs of walled towns in Roman-Britain; it had a temple of Hercules of the Segontiaci; and three roads make to it, beſides thoſe from Venta and Thameſis. *Grimeſdike* is a remarkable foſs, about a mile and half from Silcheſter, on the North-weſt, which may have been the antient boundary between the Belgæ and the Segontiaci.

Caleva was in the direct road from London to Bath, and conſequently muſt have been in or near Reading; on the Weſt ſide of which town, and including Caſtle-ſtreet, is the manor of *Coley*, which may derive its name from *Caleva*.

Pontes is to be placed at *Wyrardſbury*, in Bucks, on the peninſula formed between the Colne and the Thames, 20¼ Engliſh miles from the centre of London, where the Bath and Saliſbury Roman roads united in Runnymede, or at the Weſt end of Egham; and the only objection to the numbers is obviated by tranſpoſing the diſtance between Caleva and Vindomis from xv to xxvi.

The diſtances of the ſtations Weſt of *Caleva*, or Reading, on the road to Bath and Cirenceſter, are ſo irreconcileable with the intervals between the ſtations which are mentioned, as almoſt to demonſtrate that one ſtation common to both theſe roads has been omitted.

1. *Caleva.*	*Reading.*	
2. *Spinæ.*	*Thatcham.*	
3.....	*Froxfield*,	near which the great Roman roads from Bath to London, and from Wincheſter to Cirenceſter, croſſed each other.
4. *Cunetio.*	*Kennet.*	
5. *Verlucio.*	*Leckham.*	

XVIII. "Some Remarks on the different Kinds of Trial by Ordeal, which formerly prevailed in England. By Robert Studley Vidal, Eſq."—Shewing that neither the fire nor water ordeal have been underſtood by our beſt writers; Blackſtone ſuppoſing the former performed *blindfold*, contrary to the expreſs authority of Rudborne, in ſpeaking of Emma; and omitting a third trial in the latter, by plunging the hand into the hot water only up to the wriſt. Dr. Henry is not more correct as to the touching the hot irons. Mr. V. is preparing an "Enquiry concerning the Forms and Ceremonies uſed in ſome of the more antient Modes of Trial in England, particularly in the Fire and Water Ordeals, the Corſned, the Judicial Combat, and other *Judicia Dei*."

XIX. "An Enquiry reſpecting the Site of Kenwith or Kenwic Caſtle, in Devonſhire. By the ſame."—By the fortunate ſally of an intrepid band of Anglo-Saxons from this caſtle, to which the Danes had laid ſiege, the main Weſtern Army of theſe ferocious invaders was routed; 1200 of them, with their principal leader, killed; and their conſecrated ſtandard taken; and the gloomy aſpect of affairs ſo changed, that Alfred was enabled to leave his retirement, and aſſume the command of his armies and the government of his people. Camden and Baxter pronounce this caſtle loſt; but Mr. V. finds it towards the upper end of a ſmall valley on the North-weſt of Bideford, and little more than a mile from that town; a ſmall hill, riſing with abrupt acclivity on all ſides but the Eaſt, where it is joined, by an iſthmus, with the neighbouring high ground; the area at the top 33 paces by 15; the farm on the North ſide of the iſthmus has, for the laſt 20 years, been called *Hengiſt* farm; but, before the laſt purchaſe, *Henni-borough* or *Henni caſtle*, eaſily changed to *Kenwith* or *wic*. Aſſer, who had ſeen it, repreſents it as fenced with "walls erected after their manner." Old people remember it like a bank, with a pretty deep foſſe on the North and Weſt ſides, but now both are done away. On the high work to the Eaſt, to which it was connected by an iſthmus, may be diſcerned traces of a military work left incomplete. The greateſt part of the intrenchment is at the South-weſt corner of *Silford* moor, *q. d.* Sel Fynb, the great camp. Mr. V. ſuppoſes the leader of the Danes ſlain on this occaſion was named Hubba, and that his tomb, *Hubbaſtow*, or *tow*, is ſtill a rough ſlab of rock, 4 feet by 3, on the open ſhore, but ſunk level

level with the surface of the beach; and they may have rallied, to maintain their retreat, at a place in a direct line from Henniborough to Whibbelstone, called *Bloody Corner*. Mr. V. proposes a farther examination of the spot and environs.

XX. "Copy of an original Charter of Exemption from the Forest Laws, granted by Henry III. to Stephen de Segrave, in the Possession of Philip Hammersley Leathes, Esq. F. A. S.;" from Sir Charles Frederick's collection. The place mentioned in the charter is Alemondbury wood, granted by John Scot Earl of Huntingdon to Stephen Segrave, which was exempt from woodwards, verdurers, and regarders, and dated at Fotheringay, 18 Hen. III.

XXI. "Some Remarks on the antient Ceremony of the Feast of Fools, and on a sculptured Girdle worn at its Celebration. By Francis Douce, Esq." This feast is derived from the Saturnalia, and called the *Feast of the Calends*, at the opening of the new year. The Feast of Fools in the Bedford Missal refers to another festival on the 21st of February, called the *Feralia*, or Feast of the Dead. The excesses of the former of these feasts were carried to such lengths as to occasion its suppression in France about 1444. It first occurs among us in the reign of Henry III. when Bishop Grosseteste wrote against it to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 1240; and Arundell Archbishop of York excludes it from his Statutes for Beverley Collegiate Church, 1391. A girdle, supposed to have been worn by the abbot of fools in Dijon cathedral, was exhibited, consisting of 35 square pieces of wood, so contrived as to be let into each other, charged with grotesques, resembling those on the stalls of our cathedrals.

XXII. "Memoir on the Vicissitudes of the Principality of Antioch, during the Crusades. By F. Damiani."—Denina asserts, that, on the death of William Duke of Apulia, 1127, without issue, the inheritance of that mighty state fell to Boemond II. Prince of Antioch, and son of the illustrious Conqueror of that name in the first Crusade: and the authors of the Modern Universal History state that Mary daughter of the Prince of Antioch made a formal renunciation to the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Principality of Antioch in favour of Charles of Anjou. A solution of these two questions is here attempted. As long as Mr. D's conjectures are not confirmed, the History of Antioch will evidently exhibit two great *desiderata*: 1. to ascertain who was the Princess Beatrix, so much noticed by the Western and so much overlooked by the Eastern Historians? and, 2. who were the real possessors of that state from 1235 to 1268?

XXIII. "Extracts from an antient MS. remaining in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, concerning the Manor of Paddington. By Dr. Vincent."—This manor was assigned for the celebration of the anniversary of Abbot Walter, who died 2 Richard I. 1191; and these are the rules of the celebration.

XXIV. "An Inventory and Appraisement of the Plate in the Lower and Upper Jewel Houses in the Tower, Anno 1649, in the Custody of Mr. Carew Mildmay;" including the King and Queen's crowns, which were since, by order of Parliament, totally broken and defaced. The total of the duplicate of both jewel-houses in the Tower amounted to 18,267l. 12s. 8d.—"An Inventory of that Part of the Regalia which are now removed from Westminster to the Tower Jewel House; and of the Regalia now in Westminster Abbey, in the Iron Chest where they were formerly kept; and of several Things received from some Gentlemen in whose Custody they were, and now remaining in Somerset-house Closet." Total of the whole duplicate, 14221l. 15s. 4d.

XXIV. (duplicated). "Observations on the Monument in Canterbury Cathedral called the Tomb of Theobald, and an Account of Two antient Inscriptions on Lead, discovered in Canterbury Cathedral. By Henry Boys, Esq." (son of the late H. B. Esq.)—Mr. B. conceives the monument, decorated with six heads, expressed the principal occurrences in Theobald's progress through the affairs of this church; the two being only shorn denote his inferior offices; the four others that of prior, abbot, archbishop, and legate. In new paving the North aile, 1787, a leaden coffin was found, and in it a leaden plate, with this inscription, in Lombardic capitals:

"Hic requiescit *venerabilis memorie*
Teobaldus *Cantuarie archiepiscopus*
Britanie primas
et apostolice sedis legatus.

Eccle'sie

Eccleſie Chriſti Diepeham
adquiſivit proprio *argento et pluribus* ornavit operibus . . . . . *ſepultus viii kalendas* Maii.
Anno Dom. MCLXI."

The epitaph of Prior Almer, in ſimilar letters, on three ſides of a ſquare leaden box:

"*Hic requeſcit pie memorie*
Almerus prior . qui dormi
vit in Xpo V Idus Maii."

He died in 1187.

XXVI. "Account of the Diſcovery and Interment of the Heart of Arthur Lord Capel. By Dr. Hamilton."—The heart of this loyal Peer was preſerved, after his execution, to be buried with the body of his Royal Maſter; and kept in a ſilver cup and cover in the charter-room till the family removed to Caſhiobury, when it was lodged in an iron caſe in the vault, and the ſilver cup ſold for the benefit of the poor. A ſimilar depoſit of his ſon's heart, in a marble caſe, is or was ſhewn at Caſhiobury. See before, p. 808.

XXVII. "Account of an engraved Braſs Plate from Netley Abbey. By Dr. Latham."—It is a braſs back of a grate, purchaſed out of a poor man's houſe, and repreſents a man in armour kneeling, and a lady in the ſame attitude behind him. Over his head, on a ſcroll, *unā pecii a dño hanc requirā at habitē in Domo Dni*; and over her, *tibi dixit cor meū exquiſivit te facies mea facie tuā*; alluding to Pſa. xxvii. [xxvi. Vulg.] 4 and 8. The field is ſprinkled with beacons, and a motto, *So have I cauſe.*

XXVIII. "Conjectures reſpecting the antient Sculptures and Inſcriptions on Two Pillars in the Abbey Church of Rumſey. By the ſame."—Theſe reliefs and inſcriptions were engraved in vol. XIV. p. 136, plate XXXVI. and are here referred to the building of the church, and to *Robertus tutelarius conſularis*, Robert the conſul, or warden for the year, of that ſet or company of maſons who planned and executed this monaſtery. ℄ *Centuria* × *decima* d[omum] S[truxit]. And Alfred's glorious victory over the Danes at Eddington is commemorated on the North pillar; and the peace between Alfred and Guthrun; two angels ſtopping the ſwords; and Alfred engaging to become his ſponſor to the Chriſtian faith, by touching his beard.

XXIX. "Notices concerning the Dormitory of the Cathedral-Monaſtery of Norwich. By Dr. F. Sayers."—The dormitory, a ſtatute 5 Charles I. having aboliſhed the common table, was made into a workhouſe; and in 1805 demoliſhed, except the Weſt end of the building.

XXX. "Remarks on the Fortreſſes of antient Greece. By William Hamilton, Eſq. F.A.S."—There is an old ſaying, that one eye-witneſs is worth ten ear-witneſſes. Apply this to the preſent memoir, and to the idea of the Aſiatic fortreſſes ſet up by the late Mr. Barrington only on the prints of them. Mr. H. lays together the reſult of *his own* obſervations during the courſe of his late tour in Greece. A compariſon of thoſe remains with what the contemporaries or deſcendants of thoſe who raiſed them have tranſmitted in their writings may form the ſubject of a future memoir. He has here confined himſelf to a few remarks on the origin of the fortified cities of antient Greece, the characteriſticks of the different æras in which they were built, and the ſituations choſen for them; "maſſes which could not have been raiſed without either exceſſive ingenuity, or long experience, or advancement in ſcience: but neither ſcience, nor experience, nor ingenuity, could have ſufficed, without a much greater number of hands than could have been furniſhed by the few inhabitants that modern ſcepticiſm is pleaſed to allow to the earlier times of Greece." Exceſſive population, far ſuperior to modern enervated times, when the human ſpecies is gradually exhauſted, is an apology for all the great works of Antiquity, greater in barbarous than in civilized nations. To this we muſt aſcribe Stonehenge, and the variety of Druidical monuments which overſpread our own country, the pyramids of Egypt, and the piles of Mexico. The diſunited, independent condition of the petty States of Greece, never joined in any general confederacy, produced in Phocis, for example (which conſiſts of little elſe than mount Parnaſſus, and the plain of the Cephiſus, offering a continued variety of ſoil, and a ſucceſſion of high and abrupt poſitions), even ſo late as the age of Demoſthenes, no leſs than twenty fortified towns, each of which had an independent voice at the general diet at Delphi. Many were deſtroyed by Xerxes,

Xerxes, and the remains are ſtill to be ſeen, as thoſe of Tithoræa, Lilæa, Charadra, Delphi, &c. In Bœotia each plain had its capital; and Theſeus prevented this in Attica, by placing the reins of government in the metropolis, and concentrating in the centre of his kingdom almoſt the whole of its military force. The few remains of fortifications in Attica are merely on the ſites of the frontier towns; and theſe are rather fortified ſtations for garriſons than walls of towns. Monuments of this kind, of ſimilar antiquity and durability with thoſe of Greece, are to be met with throughout the continent of Aſia Minor, particularly among the Eolic and Ionian colonies. The moſt perfect of theſe are at Myûs, Priene, Magneſia ad Mæandrum, Epheſus, Pergamus, and Aſſus. So numerous, throughout the whole of Greece, are the remains of military architecture, that they form the greater part of what is left, as a memorial of its departed grandeur. The walls of the city of *Tyrins*, to which Homer gives the characteriſtic epithet of τειχιόεσσα, preſent a ſtupendous ſpecimen of the moſt antient mode of military building in Greece. The walls conſiſt of vaſt irregular maſſes of rock, ſome of them equal, in ſolid contents, to a cube of 6 feet, the leaſt of which, Pauſanias ſays, could not be moved by a yoke of oxen: the walls are 25 feet thick, of ſolid maſonry. The Acropolis of Mycenæ is conſtructed in the ſame gigantic manner, with the remains of two terraces, ſupported by the ſame ſpecies of maſonry, on the ſlope of the hill. It is ſingular they were unknown to Strabo, who ſpeaks of Mycenæ as if all traces of it were annihilated: but Pauſanias minutely characteriſes ſeveral monuments ſtill to be ſeen there, and particularly the two lions over the gateway, which, together with the two half columns that adorn the entrance of the treaſury of Atreus, may be reckoned the earlieſt monuments of Grecian relief, while they ſeem to controvert the opinion of thoſe who pretend that ſculpture and architecture were conveyed into Greece by the early Egyptian coloniſts. The walls of Iulis, in the iſland of Zea, and thoſe which ſupport the terraces on the rapid ſlopes of Delphi, ſeem to preſent the firſt improvement on the mode of building juſt deſcribed, as they conſiſt entirely of large ſtones, as irregular as the other, but ſhaped to fit into one another with aſtoniſhing nicety. A very fine ſpecimen of this kind of maſonry, at Amphiſſa, preſents a variety of ſtones, from 8 to 18 ſides; the maſonry not divided into *courſes*, therefore ſuperior in ſtrength to the more modern ones. The moſt gigantic ſpecimen is in the wall which ſupports the Pnyx at Athens, where there is a ſtone near a cube in form, equal in ſize to one of 7½ feet. In the walls of the Phocian cities, and ſome in Bœotia and Argolis, the maſonry is divided into equal courſes, always of the ſame height, but more or leſs different in ſize and ſhape. The fourth and laſt order of conſtruction preſents horizontal courſes of maſonry, not always of equal height, but formed of rectangular ſtones, chiefly confined to Athens and the frontier towns of Attica. The walls of the caſtle of Philæ are of peculiar beauty, and ſeem to be the moſt perfect ſpecimen of the military architecture of Greece. The materials were of a ſiliceous or calcareous nature. In the neighbourhood of Helicon and Parnaſſus the ſtone has a great mixture of marble; and marble forms the greater portion of the walls of the town and theatre of Thoricum, in Attica; the walls of Athens were chiefly of pudding-ſtone, or a coarſe Breccia; and thoſe of Aſſus, on the ſouth-weſt ſlopes of mount Ida, are of granite. Arches were unknown to the Greeks; the doorways and windows are ſurmounted by ſingle architraves. "The only ſpecimen of an arch I have ſeen in the Grecian buildings is the doorway of a ſmall detached fort on a rock above Epheſus, where it ſeems to have been hewn out of the ſolid wall, in the form of a Gothic arch." No kind of cement appears; the interior of the walls was generally filled up with rude looſer materials. At Ænoë the wall is equally finiſhed throughout. The ordinary width of the walls is from 8 to 9 feet; their height from 20 to 40. Square and round towers were frequently uſed; the former at the angles, and at the diſtance of every 50 feet in ſtraight walls; the latter at the very acute angles. The Grecian fortreſſes were invariably placed on commanding rocks, in which wells and granaries were dug: no ditches, even where the ground was level. Valleys, ravines,

ravines, and beds of torrents, generally formed their intrenchments. The abrupt heights of Philæ, Ænoë, Panopæa, Daulis, and Chæronæa, presented formidable obstacles to an invader unprovided with cannon, and a secure protection to the towns on the slopes below. The positions of the strong cities have something very remarkable; an insulated hill, or steep and difficult rock, commanding a rich plain, and at a small distance from the sea. Of the Phocian wall, said to have extended from the pass of Thermopylæ to the gulf of Crissa, some traces are to be found in ascending the heights of Oëta, immediately above the rock of Hercules Melampyx. The Lacedæmonian wall, built across the isthmus of Corinth, against the Persians, is still very entire, in extent 6 miles, of rectangular stones in horizontal courses, and will be a lasting monument of indefatigable exertions in the cause of Freedom. The walls of Egyptian cities are built of large crude bricks baked in the sun, and, from their thickness and favourable climate, have been preserved in many instances. But they cannot be compared with those of Grecian masonry, which can only be put in comparison with the temples, pyramids, &c. of Egypt. "In Egypt, from the cataracts to the sea, architecture and sculpture are seen in one uniform state of excellence; there is no variety; no barbarous rudeness on the one hand, no perfection on the other*. In Greece we trace, almost at every step, the slow but marked progress of practical science, from the rude invention of the untutored peasant, who piled up unformed masses of stone, to support upon the precipices his vineyards or his cottages, to the polished and finished works of a Phidias or a Polyclete."

XXXI. "Observations on the Remains of the Dormitory and Refectory which stood on the South Side of the Cloisters of Norwich Cathedral. By the Rev. W. Gibson, M.A. F.A.S."—Mr. G. describes those circular Saxon arches which Dr. Sayers alluded to in article XXIV. and supposes them to be remains of a church or chapel taken down by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, about 1100; perhaps the chapel of the district of Cowholm, near the mother church of Thorpe, with the church of St. Michael Tombland, which existed in the Confessor's time. Bentham's History of Ely, p. 81, n. says, that "some few instances occur where some parts of the old Saxon fabricks may be found incorporated with the then new works of the Normans." The outer walls of this building were probably made good in the 14th or 15th centuries, when Bishop Walpole built the present cloisters, a very handsome arch having been then formed at their South-west angle, conducting to the dormitory and refectory; near which, in the West wall of the cloisters, may be seen the lavatories; and in the South side the places appropriated for their towels."

In article XXXII. Mr. John Adey Repton confirms this hypothesis, illustrating it with a plan and views of the pillars and capitals.

XXXIII. "Farther Account of Tumuli opened in Wiltshire, by Mr. W. Cunnington;" in Mr. Lambert's manors of Corton, Boyton, and Sherrington. In one under a stone which required three men to lift it out, and covered under loose flints, stones, &c. eight skeletons, lying in several directions, as if thrown in a heap, without ceremony, one of a child of eight years old. No urns, arms, nor trinkets; but in one long barrow burning had been practised, and bones and sloughs of oxen found. In a circular tumulus on Boyton downs nine skeletons, and four were formerly discovered in planting the top; part of them with the heads to the North, and others to the South. The earth like rich garden mould, intermixed, more or less, with animal bones, rude pottery, and charred wood and ashes. A third barrow, circular, contained, at 4 feet in the native chalk, 7 feet 9 inches from the top, the skeleton of a young person, lying with the head nearly East, the bones in good preservation, and the teeth perfectly white. Near the feet was a handsome drinking-cup, of near two quarts, of a red brick colour, and a smaller, black. In the large Sherrington barrow was an ox's head and a deer's horn, a skeleton lying East and West, and an iron spear-head. Eighteen inches lower, another skeleton, a two-edged sword in a wooden scabbard, an iron spear, and the *umbo* of a shield, and a knife; two other skeletons of different ages, a knife, and a piece of corroded lead.

XXXIV.

* "Is this a fair argument that Egypt was not the birth-place of arts and sciences?"

XXXIV. "Copies of Writs in the Tower, from Edward I. to the Chief Juſtice of Cheſter and the Biſhop of Carliſle, to attend at the Marriage of the King's eldeſt Daughter, Eleanor, to the Earl of Barr, at Briſtol;" to whom the King gave 10,000 marks portion; and ſhewing the King's progreſs from Briſtol to London, A. R. 21.

XXXV. "Extracts from the *Rotulus Familiæ* in the Eighteenth Year of Edward I. preſerved among the Records in the Tower. Communicated by Mr. Lyſons; with a Tranſlation and Notes, by Mr. Brand."—Theſe are expences of the King's Family during 17 weeks, beginning with Mid-Lent Sunday, when they were at Langley, Bucks, excluſive of the King and Queen, who were reſident elſewhere. The expenditure of each day is entered under the title of *Diſpenſarium*, or Steward's Department; and at the end of each week the expences of the ſtable. The expences were, on an average, about 20l. per month; which, according to the uſual mode of calculating the difference between the value of money previouſly to the reign of Edward III. when the ſtandard of ſilver was altered, and its preſent value, may be eſtimated at about 550l. of our money.

XXXVI. "Account of ſome Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily. By Robert Smirke, Eſq. Jun."—"The examples of the Gothic ſtyle, though many in Italy, it may be remarked, are generally in a more mixed and unformed character of deſign; a defect that may be aſcribed to the aſpect which the face of that country, different from all others, formerly preſented with regard to more antient architectural remains. In Italy it appears to have been introduced at a very early period, and to have acquired a degree of richneſs which Gothic buildings of this country did not aſſume till many years afterwards." Two ſpecimens are, a window in Meſſina cathedral, built by Ruggiero Earl of Sicily, early in the 11th century, and from the Baptiſtery at Piſa, deſigned by Diotiſalvi, 1152. The building is circular; the Roman circular arch every where introduced; the pinnacles poſſeſs a conſiderable degree of richneſs of effect; and the crockets on the high-pointed pediments are ſingular. Another ſpecimen is from the Weſt ſide of the interior of the Campo Santo, or cemetery of Piſa, begun about 1275; ſeveral capitals and parts of which are introduced at large.

XXXVII. "Obſervations on the preceding Paper. By Sir H. C. Engleheld, Bart.;" who is of opinion, that ſubſequent Earls of Sicily finiſhed and decorated the plain church begun by Roger, or his immediate ſucceſſors, as the pediments, with their niches and pinnacles, which ſurmount the ſecond order of columns and capitals of the Baptiſtery, are additions of a date far poſterior to the original edifice, there being no Gothic ornaments in the leaning tower of Piſa, built 1174, with ſeven ſtories of columns, like thoſe of the Baptiſterium, and all plain and uniform, in the inſide of that building. Sir Henry doubts alſo about the cloiſter of Campo Santo, the arches of which, now filled up with very elaborate and pointed tracery, are ſemicircular and plain, in a ſtyle very ſimilar to the interior of the Baptiſterium, particularly in the upper order; and the exterior of the wall incloſing the cloiſter is decorated in exactly the ſame ſtyle. The tracery of theſe windows is extremely ſimilar to that which adorns thoſe of the cathedral of Milan, begun 1386, but not finiſhed till the middle of the next century; and many windows in the cloiſter broken 1464. The church of St. Francis at Aſſiſi, 70 miles North of Rome, is known to have been erected immediately after the death of St. Francis, 1228; the completion therefore was in 1240. Its walls are ſtill adorned with the paintings of Cimabue, who died, at the age of 70, in 1300. The edifice has therefore remained unaltered ſince that time; the ſtyle is preciſely ſimilar to that which prevailed in England at the ſame period. The vaulting with few ribs; the windows highly pointed, and the tracery ſimple, much reſembling thoſe in the ſides of the nave and choir of Tintern abbey. The ſtyle is equally diſtant from the ſimple ſemicircular arches of the windows of the Campo Santo, and the florid tracery which fills them up.

XXXVIII. Mr Smirke does not accede to the opinion of Sir Henry. He ſays, only the ſon and ſucceſſor of Ruggiero added to, or decorated, Meſſina cathedral. The want of reſemblance in the ſpecimen he has given of its architecture to the contemporary Norman

ſtyle

ſtyle muſt be acknowledged; but he thinks the different ſituations of the Normans in that country may account for a diſſimilarity of taſte; that Ruggiero did not make any ſettlement of his own countrymen at Meſſina, but employed Italian or Sicilian architects; or that the Normans varied their national ſtyle, as they did in Italy in the 12th century. He queſtions whether the enrichments of the baptiſtery were of ſubſequent invention, as crockets were introduced in the cathedral, a building of earlier conſtruction. Of much leſs weight is the little reſemblance of ſtyle in the Campanile. In England, in early times, one ſtyle generally characteriſes each particular æra, and was little deviated from; but in Italy the ſtyle of different architects is often traced with facility; and the works of Arnolfo di Lapo and Niccolo da Piſa, two contemporary architects of the 13th century, are totally diſſimilar. The cathedral church of Santa Maria de Fiore, at Florence, preſents a ſtriking inſtance of the want of connexion between the interior and exterior of the building. He perſiſts in thinking that the Campo Santo has not undergone material alteration ſince 1283, the original date and inſcription remaining on one of the pilaſters. To ſhew that the introduction of the circular and pointed arch with tracery in the ſame building was not unuſual at that period, he exhibits the tower of the church of Li-Frari at Venice, begun 1234. He queſtions the application of piercing the windows at the Campo Santo; and demurs to the authority of an Italian writer of the 17th century. Vaſari aſſigns them originally to Giovanni di Piſa.

XXXIX. "Remarks on the Seal of the Bailiffs of the Liberty of Bridgenorth. By Francis Townſend, Eſq. Windſor Herald."—This ſeal was made about 24 Henry VI. when he granted a charter confirming their former privileges, and granting new ones. They had, however, a charter 16 John, confirmed by 11 Henry III.; and it appears, by inquiſition taken here 16 Edward III. that the outer bailiffwick of the caſtle is parcel of the town and liberty. Roger de Beleſme, firſt Earl of Salop, held it as a County *Palatine—ſat comit* de Palaye *de ceo comite*. Inq. 25 Edward I. The heralds, who viſited it in 1623, wrongly entered it "corruptly named Brugenorth, or Bruggenorth; when, indeed, the attribute of *North* ought to be *Morſe*, as ſtanding on the foreſt of Morſe." This was "merely a vulgar error of the day," and is never more mentioned.

APPENDIX.

Sir William Hamilton preſented, in 1803, a thin plate of gold, ſaid to have been found between two ſtones on part of the antient Flaminian way, with the following inſcription:

M. VICINIVS L. F. IIIVIR
PRO PVBLICA COMMO
DITATE VIAM FLA
MINIAM RESTIT.
L. VICINIVS IIIVIR
F. C.

The inſcription on Pompey's pillar, before-mentioned, communicated by Col. Turner, from Lieutenants Dundas and De Sade; where, for Πωμπιος we read ΠΟΝΤΙΟC; and the laſt word is ſupplied, ΠΡΟCΚΥΝΕΙ.

Mr. Weſton exhibited an inſcription from a column brought from Aboukir:

Δι ηλιω μεγαλω
Σαρα παδι τ καισαρ
Θιου παΐρι δι μευ . . . . Θιου
Ανϑλου αντωνιου
μαμαξιμου γαιου ου
Και ω τηλιου
αδιλφων και
μαγαιουτων
Και της συμ
πυξαμιος αυϑαιρ κ
Τρωιλιους ζαυλοκρα
Τοφος καισαρος (μ) αρκυ
Αυρηλιου συηρου παρι
ναυκος τυϑοχους σπυδασιου
αρμουνς. IZ

Set up "in the ſeventh year of the Emperor Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Severus Pertinax Auguſtus the Fortunate, which is the ſeventeenth year of the Egyptian reckoning. The concluſion, if nothing elſe, is at leaſt curious for its double date, of which we have an inſtance in the Roſetta ſtone, where the fourth of the month *Zandic* is the eighteenth of the Egyptian *Mechir*." The letters underlined are, in all places but one, evaneſcent, but traceable; in one they are reſtored by the authority of the caſt, the C final of *Pertinacis*, Περτινακος.

Mr. Teaſdale communicated, 1809, an inſcription from a Roman altar on his eſtate at *Whitlaw* caſtle, ſuppoſed

Alione,

Alione, with two rude figures of Hercules on two other ſides, and the fragments of a ſtone figure.

DEO
HERCVLI
C . VITELLIVS
ATTICIANVS
C . LEGVI
V . P . F

A ſtone dog from the North wall of the Roman ſtation at *Keuchester*; inſcription,

IMP. C
MAR . AVR
NVMERIAN
O

And four faint letters below. Now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Charles J. Bird, F. A. S.

In 1802 Mr. Townley exhibited ſome ſtones and pieces of pottery found on Thornborough farm, in Brough townſhip, Catterick pariſh, belonging to Sir John Lawſon, bart.; and near which the iron gates were ſuppoſed to have been which Mr. Camden mentions.

Roman urns found on Blackheath, in the kitchen-garden of the Earl of Dartmouth. A curious glaſs urn was found on Blackheath about the middle of the laſt century. See Haſted's Kent, I. 27. We remember a capital exhibition of Roman pottery ſent from this quarter, in the pond of a farm, if we miſtake not, by a Mr. Flower; but about which the late ſecretary, Mr. Norris, held ſome myſterious conduct; and whether they found their way into the minutes is not clear.

Nine fragments of ſilver, found in making a hedge near the houſe of Sir John-Edward Swinburne, bart. in Northumberland, 1747, where a Roman road remains, a mile and a half Eaſt of the ſpot, which, on Shaftoe crag-hill, two miles North-eaſt of Capheaton, is for 300 yards entire; and near the hill a ſmall barrow, with two or three large upright ſtones. R. P. Knight, eſq. illuſtrates theſe fragments as handles of diſhes, and ornaments of them, ſculptures of very high relief, and of the fineſt period of Grecian artiſts, moſt accurately finiſhed and finely preſerved, caſt and wrought on ſeparate pieces, and afterwards ſet in the handles. Some of them are in lower relief, and the ornaments all worked out of the general maſs, not let in ſeparately; and probably the ſetting and actual diſpoſition and employment of the *emblemata* is of the time of Septimius Severus; the other in parts plated with gold, ruder, and as late as Diocletian.

Antiquities from Ireland: a ſtone mould for caſting different-ſized braſs ſpear-heads; ſome ſtone arrow-heads; a piece of braſs twiſted and tapering; a circular ſtone, perforated; two flint tools; a ſimilar piece of braſs, &c.

Copies of original inſtruments:

Two original writs of *privy ſeal*, printed on paper, ſhewing the mode adopted by Charles I. in the beginning of his reign, to obtain money from his ſubjects, under pretence of a loan, and the imitation of it by the Republican Party; the former *requiring*, the latter *deſiring*.

A writ of election of an abbot of Evelham, 7 Henry VII.

Free paſs to Sir Gilbert Talbot, and other commiſſioners, to preſent the order of the Garter to Guido Ubaldo, Duke of Urbino, 1503, 19 Hen. VII.

Letters patent of 44 Edward III. granting to John de Warblynton the office of marſhal of the *meretrices*, and to quarter *(diſmembrare)* malefactors, and adjudge and meaſure gallons and buſhels in the King's houſe. Notwithſtanding the plauſible arguments adduced by Mr. Manning, Mr. Lyſons finds a French record, cited by Spelman, from the *Liber Ruber Scaccarii*, proving *meretrices* to be *putains*.

Antient ſeals:

That of William Lord Haſtings, appendant to the indenture printed in p. 164 of this volume.

Seal of Walter de Banham, ſacriſt of St. Edmundſbury, temp. Henry I. repreſenting the wolf with St. Edmund's head, and *before engraved*.

Another copy of the ſeal of *Bridgenorth*, before mentioned.

Seal of the priory of St. Bartholomew, Weſt Smithfield, after its reſtoration by Queen Mary.

Sketches of antiquities, from a book of ſketches belonging to Edward Edwards, eſq. profeſſor of perſpective in the Royal Academy; the ſword preſented in homage to the Biſhop of Durham; a glaſs veſſel found at Caſtle Eden; an antient ſilver ſpoon found in one of the piers of Newcaſtle old bridge; an antient candleſtick, from an old cheſt in the chancel of Aſhbury church, Berks.

Portrait of "Thomas Eldred, of Olivers, in Eſſex, who ſailed round the world with the famous navigator, Maſter Thomas Candiſh, of Trimley, in

in Suffolk, esq.;" whose voyage is given in Hakluyt's Collection, III. 803. In the same family is a portrait of John Eldred, another great traveller of the same family, whose monument in Great Saxham church is here engraved. There is a third print, of a remarkable old ship, with four masts, probably a king's ship, in which Eldred accompanied Cavendish. Of the Eldred family see Morant's Essex, II. 193. "The curious drawing, by Vertue, from an original painting of Capt. Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the globe in the sixteenth century," mentioned by Granger, I. 248, was communicated to him by Mr. Gough, who since purchased the drawing, then in Dr. Ducarel's collection.

Door of Thorp-Salvin church, in Yorkshire; the font in which is represented in Archæologia, vol. XIII. plate XL.

Account of four stone coffins in a field North-west of Ware, 1802, which had been engraved in our vol. LXXII. p. 393, when first they came to light, but have been kept out of sight by the Society *four* years.

An antient ivory comb, from Ickleton nunnery, in Cambridgeshire, in the collection of Mr. Shepherd, who has many other curiosities worth engraving.

A fresco painting of St. Erasmus and his martyrdom, by twisting out his bowels, like Amphibalus, on the wall of Trinity chapel in Cirencester church; and the arms of William Prelatte, squire to Richard Duke of York, 1462. A whole length of Henry VI. with his name under it, was found at Warfield church, Berks.

A stone instrument from Dominica, supposed the workmanship of the original Charaibs.

A cairn of four apartments, opened by the Dean of Raphoe, on his glebe in the parish of Killdevy, in the county of Armagh; with three views and a section.

An antient silver fork, open and shut up.

Since the last list of presents to the Society, his Majesty has been pleased to send to them, to be hung up in their meeting-room, four most interesting and valuable pictures: the embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover; his interview with Francis I. in the Champ de Drap d'Or (both engraved by the Society); Henry VIII. and family (not yet illustrated); and the Battle of the Spurs (never engraved).

161. *A Sermon, preached at* St. Mary's *Church, in* Truro, *at the primary Visitation of the Right Reverend the Bishop of* Exeter, *on* Wednesday *the* 17*th Day of* July*, 1805. *By the Rev.* William Gregor, *M. A. Rector of* Creed. *Published at the Request of the Right Reverend the Bishop of* Exeter. Truro: *printed at the* Cornish *Press, for the Benefit of the* Cornwall *Infirmary.*

THIS illustration of the character of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, from his own discrimination of himself, 1 Cor. ix. 22, 23, is one of the happiest pictures of the duties and conduct of his successors in the present times, which, "with all these aids and directions, the practical application of the Apostle's maxim unto them, amidst the changed and changing circumstances of these latter days, will be found, on many occasions, to be a work of difficulty, doubt, and delicacy." (p. 6.)—The conduct of Ministers of the Gospel in their general deportment and intercourse with the world, the due regard they are to pay to case and circumstances, the wants and weaknesses, the peculiar modes of life and habits of thinking of those whose spiritual welfare is entrusted to their charge, are well pointed out. The duty to be followed in regard to those who may not be for us, or who possibly may be against us, is a question which the circumstances of the present times frequently call upon us to deliberate and decide upon; and in deliberating and deciding upon it we must strive in sincerity to know what spirit we are of. The following short review is here taken of the claims of the regular Ministers of our Church.

"Our Religious Establishment is firmly built upon the foundation of Scripture and the precedents of Antiquity: and our office and ministry is, moreover, "justified of her children," by the very nature of things, and the very circumstances under which it hath pleased God, that the Gospel should, at present, be propagated and perpetuated in the world. The difference, which subsists between the primitive Church, *aided as it was by miraculous Powers*, and the Church, as it has subsisted and still subsists, after *that those powers have been withdrawn from it*,

* So it should be, and not, as here printed, *August*.

necessarily

neceſſarily requires, in many reſpects, a difference of adminiſtrations.—The Goſpel, which the Apoſtles preached, conſiſted of the declarations, which they made of the things which they had ſeen and heard, and of the Truths which had been ſupernaturally revealed unto them by the Holy Spirit. The Goſpel which has been preached ſince their days, and which we preach, is the *written Goſpel*, which is the laſting record of *their* Teſtimony and their inſpirations. Language, therefore, is the medium, through which it hath pleaſed God "that his ways ſhould be made known upon earth, and his ſaving health conveyed unto all nations." The miraculous interpoſition of God is vouchſafed by rule, and meaſure, and in exact proportion to neceſſity. He who thought fit to ſuperſede Miracles and Inſpiration by written records, and who ceaſed from doing *more* for man, when he had furniſhed ſucceeding generations with the means of "knowing the certainty" of thoſe things, which he *had* done for him, ordained, that the Goſpel ſhould be committed to *one language only*. What human zeal, induſtry and erudition could effect, that He left to be effected by them: and, in this reſpect, the natural and acquired powers of man have been found, *under the ordinary aids of the Holy Spirit*, "ſufficient" for him.—Whoſoever conceives that literary attainments and a ſkill in languages are not required as qualifications in a Miniſter of the Goſpel, but that any perſon "may take this office upon him," muſt, at leaſt, confeſs that they *were* eſſential in thoſe who made the verſion of the *original Goſpel* into his *own* tongue. The ſelf-appointed and illiterate Preacher muſt alſo acknowledge his obligations to human learning, through which he is enabled to *read* that Goſpel which he undertakes to *preach*.——This is not all. Our caſe is not cloſed here.——The Goſpel which we preach was not only written in an antient language, but is converſant with an antient people, antient uſes, and antient events: all of which have a material influence upon what is written. That which was at firſt addreſſed unto *Jews* and *Heathens*, which was called forth by the *peculiar exigencies*, and adapted to the *ſpecial* and *tranſient occaſions of former days*, cannot, in the nature of things, be transferred *exactly* and *indiſcriminately* to ourſelves at preſent.—It becomes, therefore, a matter of indiſpenſable neceſſity, that a Miniſter of the Goſpel in theſe days ſhould be able to diſtinguiſh thoſe parts of the Holy ſcriptures which were intended to be *temporary*, from thoſe which are of *general* application; it becomes his bounden duty, to be able, from his ſkill in languages and his knowledge of antiquity, to reconcile ſeeming contradictions, to elucidate that which is obſcure, and to reſtrain and modify the apparent and literal interpretation within thoſe bounds, which the various particularities of time, perſons, and occaſions, impoſe upon it." (pp. 12—14.)

"Candour, Liberality, and Toleration, are terms which are become ſo common and current, that nearly all traces of preciſion as to the ideas which legitimately belong unto them, ſeem to be effaced. We have them confidently tendered unto us by *all perſons* and on *all occaſions*: but frequently we are at a loſs to diſcover "whoſe is the image and ſuperſcription" which they bear. The Liberality and Toleration of ſome, in reſpect to religious tenets, is but the indifference of a heart which "careth for none of theſe things." And in the mouths and writings of others, they are but the "high ſwelling words of vanity" and craft, which are deſigned to ſerve as the plauſible paſſports to the "praiſe of men."—But *it muſt not be ſo with us*. Neither Indifference, nor Vanity, nor Selfiſhneſs, muſt influence our opinions or conduct. Toleration and Liberality have their preciſe meaning, their definite objects, and their due limitations —all that we do muſt be "*for the Goſpel's ſake*." God forbid that we ſhould attempt to enſnare the Faith, or to exerciſe dominion over the conſciences of our Brethren. We diſclaim ſuch arts and ſuch uſurpation, as being equally injurious and diſgraceful to them and to ourſelves: but what is *Faith?* is it not the *ſober aſſent* which our underſtandings yield to the Truths contained in the Scriptures? And what is *Conſcience?* is it not the Judgment, which we *diſpaſſionately* form reſpecting our conduct and opinions in regard to their agreement or diſagreement with the Law of God? If *ſuch* be the *Faith* of thoſe, who diſſent from us in religious tenets: if of *ſuch a ſort* be the *Conſciences* of thoſe, who have ſeparated themſelves from our Church-Communion: *We* judge them not—to "*their own Maſter*" they ſtand or fall.—But if, after the manner of ſome, every Doctrine, which is received by the "*itching ear*," which captivates the *imagination* and is welcomed by the *paſſions*, is conſidered at once as an object of Faith: if every fleeting conceit, every ſhadow of a doubt, every capricious ſcruple be dignified with the name of *Conſcience*, which is to juſtify us in the ſight of God, for what we do or leave undone: God forbid, that we, as Chriſtian Miniſters, ſhould take no part or intereſt in the Faith or Conſciences of thoſe whoſe ſpiritual

ſpiritual welfare hath been entruſted to our charge, unleſs *all opinions be alike*; unleſs *confidence of perſuaſion be the teſt of Truth*, God forbid that we ſhould be unconcerned "how" or *what* they hear: or that we ſhould ceaſe to be "jealous over them with a godly jealouſy," leſt "the light, which is in them be darkneſs!" (pp. 16, 17.)

"There is a claſs of Chriſtians, who, although they differ from us in ſome points, yet ſtill profeſs themſelves to be members of our Church: we meet them at the Baptiſmal Font: we draw near with them, to the ſame Table, where we commemorate the atoning blood of our Redeemer: and we unite with them in the ſame prayers, praiſes, and thankſgivings, offered up unto our God. My Text affords us ſome directions as to our conduct towards theſe perſons: and we may certainly learn from it, not only to take heed, that we *wilfully* give them no offence, but that we alſo abſtain, as far as it may be conſiſtent with other duties, *from all appearances of it*.—Our Duty, indeed, enjoins us "to keep back nothing that is profitable" (Acts xx. 20,) unto our hearers: neither muſt we dwell continually upon particular Doctrines or Subjects, in order to gratify the taſte, or to fall in with the favourite notions, of a part of our congregation, to the excluſion or neglect of other Goſpel Truths." (pp. 18, 19.)

"I am led to make a few remarks upon a ſubject, which muſt have miniſtered unto all of us matter both for aſtoniſhment and concern.—I allude to the accuſations which have been publicly preferred againſt us, as Miniſters of the Goſpel, that we preach not the Goſpel; and that, whilſt we complain of Diſſentions from our Church, *we ourſelves* are the *real Diſſenters* from that Church, whoſe Doctrines we have ſolemnly pledged ourſelves to maintain.—This charge, which had long ſince been circulated in ſecret whiſpers, vague inſinuations, or general declamation, by the enemies of our Eſtabliſhment, has of late aſſumed a ſhape more ſerious and important. "It was not an open adverſary that did magnify himſelf againſt us, but thoſe with whom we ought to walk in the Houſe of God as friends," yea, our accuſers have ariſen "of our own ſelves." (Acts xx. 30.) We judge not of *motives*, but we may, and we can judge of the tendency of *meaſures*: and it becomes our bounden duty to be able to "give a reaſon" of the Faith that is in us, when of our Faith and Hope, and every thing that is dear unto us, "we are called in queſtion."—If we "give place by ſubjection" to thoſe who *thus* accuſe us, if we be "all things" unto them, it cannot be "for the Goſpel's ſake."—If we be not reſpected *as Miniſters of the Goſpel*, our Miniſtry is in vain: and how can we be reſpected, whilſt the imputation of *ſuch ungodly inſincerity* cleaveth unto us? We are therefore, my Brethren, called upon, from a regard unto our own Characters and for the Goſpel's ſake, to defend ourſelves againſt this heavy charge thus brought againſt us. The Calviniſtic Interpretation of our Articles is the aſſumed Text, it ſeems, whereby our adherence to Chriſtian verity and to the Church of England, is to be determined. But we challenge the competency of our Judges: we diſclaim this criterion: we appeal unto the Articles themſelves, to Hiſtoric Teſtimony, to the Scriptures, and to common ſenſe. It has been juſtly obſerved*, that all the *peculiar* Doctrines of Calvin may be compriſed in his ſingle and famous Doctrine of *Predeſtination*: they are the ſecondary, though eſſential parts or contrivances "fitly framed together" in the ingenious *mechaniſm* of his Syſtem. How the very exiſtence of theſe Articles, as the meaſure of Teaching, or even the appointment of *Teachers themſelves*, can be conſiſtent with this Doctrine, it is not eaſy to diſcover. Nay, if it be an eſſential Truth of that Goſpel, which was announced to be "good tidings of great joy which ſhall be to *all people*," that *ſome* amongſt mankind *muſt* be ſaved, whilſt *others cannot* be ſaved: if, by the decree of *Him*, whom our bleſſed Saviour hath commanded all his followers, without diſtinction, to addreſs in prayer, by the endearing appellation of "*our Father*," there is, even in this world, a "great gulph fixed" between the elect and the reprobates, impaſſable by either; why "have we Moſes and the Prophets?" To what purpoſe is the Goſpel given? And how can a Miniſter of that Goſpel preſume to *mock* his hearers by preaching Repentance and Faith? What is Repentance? Doth it not conſiſt in ſorrow for *paſt* ſins, and a hearty reſolution, through the grace of God that is promiſed unto us, to flee from them in future?—By the Calviniſtic ſcheme, the idea of Repentance is *utterly annihilated*: to be ſorry for that which it *was* impoſſible for us to avoid, and to reſolve to have done that which it *will* be equally impoſſible for us by any means to do, involves the moſt glaring contradiction and abſurdity. And of what ſort muſt that *Faith* be, which leads to the very

* See the admirable Pamphlet entitled "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calviniſtic," by Dr. Kipling, Dean of Peterborough.

ſame

ſame concluſion as *Infidelity?* The ſincere believer in *Calvin's Goſpel* and the profligate unbeliever may, with equal conſiſtency, leave all care concerning a future ſtate to chance, and ſay, "let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die."—We may object unto our accuſers, that the *peculiar* doctrine of Calvin* is not able to make us "wiſe unto ſalvation; and that it is profitable for nothing, neither for reproof, nor for correction, nor for inſtruction in righteouſneſs;" but that it conſiſts of a ſpeculative and barren dogma, to ſpeak the moſt favourably of it. Now, if our Articles be Calviniſtic, how ill do they accord with Scripture, from which they are profeſſedly framed! How utterly unlike are they alſo "to the Doctrine according† to Godlineſs," which the Chriſtian Miniſter is ſo ſolemnly warned exclufively to preach!—If the broad line of diſtinction between the elect and the reprobate could be aſcertained at preſent, the *negative* qualities of this doctrine would be ſuperſeded by *poſitive* tendencies of the moſt pernicious nature: either Preſumption or Deſpair muſt be the portion of us all! Faith, Hope, and Charity, muſt be excluded! Thoſe that perſuaded themſelves that they were "of the elect, would thank God that they "were not as other men are." And the Reprobate might, in the anguiſh of his ſoul, apply the words, which Eſau ſpake concerning his *temporal allotments*, to his *everlaſting condition*: Yes, he might cry, with an exceeding great and bitter cry, "Haſt thou but one bleſſing, O my Father? Bleſs me, even me, O my Father!" or, hardened by deſperation he might make anſwer unto that Saviour, who ſaith "Come unto me *all* ye that travail and are heavy laden;" What have I to do with thee, Jeſus of Nazareth; art thou come to torment me before my time?"—Theſe are ſome of the reaſons, ſuggeſted by common ſenſe, againſt the *probability* of our Articles being Calviniſtic: for the framers of them were wiſe, good, grave, and moderate men. There are many arguments, which directly prove the *impoſſibility* of their being ſuch: ſome of which may, with peculiar force and propriety, be addreſſed unto the *accuſers of their Brethren*. "It is an eſtabliſhed rule in the conſtruction of our Laws, that thoſe Statutes which are upon the ſame ſubject muſt be conſtrued with reference to each other: ſo that what is clear in one ſhall be called in to explain what is obſcure or ambiguous in another." This wiſe principle hath been applied to the caſe in queſtion. We have recourſe to the Liturgy*, which is continually in our mouths, in order to explain the Articles, which we have ſubſcribed. And here again we might obſerve, that the *very exiſtence* of the Liturgy is incompatible with the doctrine of *Predeſtination*: Why is the Liturgy enjoined, and wherefore do we employ it? "forasmuch as we know, that our labour is not in vain in the Lord."—This principle is implied in the ſcriptural quotation, which ſtands firſt and foremoſt in the Service, as being a preliminary condition, and as an introductory encouragement unto thoſe who devoutly uſe it. "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedneſs that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he ſhall ſave his ſoul alive." Have we, "as ambaſſadors of God," ſolemnly uttered theſe words in the preſence of our aſſembled congregation; and have we addreſſed them unto ſinners *with equivocation, mental evaſion, and ſecret reſervation?* and *whom* have we made a party to our diſſimulation? I tremble to think, I dare not utter his name.—What do we, the Miniſters of Chriſt, ſay, in another ſolemn office of our Liturgy, to thoſe who bring infants to be baptiſed? "*Doubt ye not, but earneſtly believe* that our Saviour Chriſt will favourably receive this preſent infant, that he will embrace him with the arms of his mercy, that he will give unto him the bleſſing of eternal life, and make him partaker of his everlaſting kingdom." — Theſe words *every* Miniſter of the Church of England declares concerning *every child* that he admits to Baptiſm; and the Charity of our Church, which "believeth all things, and hopeth all things," preſumeth that each infant "will ever remain in the number of God's elect;" and that the reſt of his life hath been "according to this beginning:" for this charitable hope we expreſs in that ſolemn ſervice, which we read over the bodies of our departed Brethren, and over the bodies of *all without diſtinction!* And could our Church command her Miniſters to make this ſolemn aſſurance, and to declare this ſolemn hope, concerning *all perſons*, if it were "*a thing impoſſible*" *for all to attain unto ſalvation?* and could ſhe command this, if her doctrines were Calviniſtic? But our Accuſers diſavow theſe conſequences: and we rejoice at their diſavowal. *Their* Calviniſm, therefore, is not the *Faith of Calvin*. But if the doctrines of our Church ſo clearly appear to be at *direct variance* with *Calvin's peculiar ſyſtem*,

* 2 Tim. iii. 15. 16.

† Tit. i. 1.

* The Liturgy may be conſidered as being "IN PARI MATERIA" with our Articles.

why was the term "*Calviniſtic*" applied unto them?—We truſt, that they, as well as many others who diſſent from us in matters of Faith, approximate nearer unto us than *in the earneſtneſs of their zeal*, they have imagined: may *our* zeal, as well as *theirs*, be guided by knowledge, and tempered with Chriſtian charity!—It happens with reſpect to ſubjects of diſputation, as it does in the caſe of certain optical illuſions; the *longer* and *the more ſtedfaſtly* we gaze upon the object *in one point of view*, the more we are confirmed in the deception. And how often doth it come to paſs, that when "envy, ſtrife, railings, and evil ſurmiſings" have been ſtirred up between Chriſtians concerning Chriſtian ſubjects, this "world of iniquity" hath ariſen from a mere "ſtrife of words:" from a *contention about terms miſapplied* and *miſinterpreted!* and how often have ſuch diſputes, been grounded on ſubjects which elude the graſp of human intellect! concerning which "our* ſoundeſt knowledge is, that we know them not, and our faſeſt eloquence is, ſilence:" and ſurely, if we ſhould preſume to ſpeak of them, our words ſhould be "wary and few!" Our Accuſers will, I truſt, diſcover, that it is the bounden duty of all who "ſtudy to be quiet," to underſtand "what they ſay, and whereof they affirm." Peace, Juſtice, and Charity demand it. We may hope alſo, that they will diſcover, that *mere terms* take a faſter hold of the minds of men than *things*; and that the ſound of *words* catches the attention and excites the paſſions, when the *real ſenſe*, which ſhould belong unto them, is diſregarded! Mere terms have made men ſegregate into parties, and obſtinately adhere unto them—mere terms have built up ſects, and continue to be cements of them: they ſerve as the "Shiboleth" of Separation. Even certain favourite phraſes and quaint expreſſions become marks and tokens of a party: they catch the ear, and captivate the imagination, *the more* from *the indiſtinctneſs of the ideas* which they carry with them: juſt as things aſſume the appearance of greater magnitude when enveloped in a miſt." (pp. 21—27.)

"Thoſe perſons, who have brought the heavy charge mentioned in the above Diſcourſe againſt the Clergy of the Church of England, talk of "MODERATE CALVINISM." This ſurely is "to put darkneſs for light and light for darkneſs, bitter for ſweet and ſweet for bitter." The very nature of Calviniſm admits of no mitigation, no abatement, no change. The ſubſtraction of any one of Calvin's peculiar tenets interrupts the operation of the reſt, deſtroys the coherency of all the correſponding parts, and breaks in pieces the ſtructure of the whole ſyſtem. Thoſe Doctrines of Calvin, which are PECULIAR UNTO HIM, can alone, with any colour of propriety, be denominated CALVINISTIC; nor can this term be predicated of any Doctrines maintained by others, unleſs they coincide with the PECULIAR DOCTRINES which Calvin held on the ſame points. Now the peculiar Doctrines of Calvin are recorded by Calvin himſelf; and according to his faith, the whole of Adam's offspring, in conſequence of that tranſgreſſion which God himſelf had pre-ordained, became one maſs of perdition and corruption: furthermore, from amongſt the vaſt multitude of individual human beings which were to compoſe this maſs, Almighty God decreed, before the foundation of the world, to bring SOME to everlaſting ſalvation, and to damn all the reſt eternally.—But the Scripture ſaith, "without Holineſs no man ſhall ſee the Lord."—"We muſt all appear before the Judgement-ſeat of Chriſt, that every one may receive the things done in his body according to what he hath done, whether it be good or bad."—Theſe and numberleſs other clear and deciſive Scriptural declarations formed a ſtrong objection to Calvin's theory: and it became neceſſary to remove it. And the expedient, to which Calvin had recourſe, was the IRRESISTIBLE GRACE OF GOD: which, by fixing upon the elect, ſhould conſtrain them to be holy, and by paſſing over the reſt, leave THOSE in their natural and neceſſary ſtate of corruption and perdition, who were pre-ordained unto damnation. The impoſſibility of the elect's falling off from grace, is a corollary which neceſſarily reſults from this laſt doctrine. — It is evident from this brief ſtatement of Calvin's peculiar ſyſtem, that each ſeparate propoſition, of which it conſiſts, preſuppoſes the exiſtence, aid, and co-operation of all the reſt.—They muſt all ſtand or fall together.—The "moderate Calviniſt" would fain dwell upon ELECTION only, and paſs over REPROBATION: but all his ingenuity cannot "put them aſunder." CHOICE implies REJECTION: if there be ſome who ARE elected, there muſt neceſſarily be others who ARE NOT elected, by whatſoever name they may be diſtinguiſhed. It appears alſo, that Calvin's righteous, who are decreed to be ſaved, become righteous by COMPULSION: and Calvin's wicked, who are doomed unto Damnation, remain wicked from NECESSITY! Now this certainly is not according to "the analogy" of our notions of GOODNESS and GUILT on other occaſions.

* Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.

occasions.—But we are asked, "had not the glorious Being who created the world a right to create it for what purposes he pleased?" May not God do what he will with his own? Yes, we may answer, God may create the world for what purposes HE pleased: HE may do what HE will: for we are well assured that the "JUDGE OF ALL THE WORLD WILL DO RIGHT." We cannot contemplate God's power abstractedly from his other attributes.—They who are so scrupulously fearful lest they should be guilty of impiety towards God, by appearing, in any wise, to set limits unto his power, should take heed that impiety be not implied in those things which they think it POSSIBLE for him to do: and, whilst they confidently build their System of ABSOLUTE DECREES upon God's sovereign authority, they would do well to consider, whether that authority be not infringed by those very decrees themselves.—But our renunciation of Calvinism is considered as a proof that we renounce the Doctrine of SALVATION BY GRACE. We deny the Consequence, and the Charge. And what is Calvinism, that it should claim an exclusive title to the doctrine of Grace?—Does Divine Grace MORE ABOUND in absolute decrees, or in the doctrines of our Church, according to which salvation is attainable by ALL men, by a due and grateful use of those GRACIOUS MEANS, which are vouchsafed unto ALL through Jesus Christ?—Is there more Grace manifested in that "ELECTION" of Calvin, which is confined unto "the few," and which implies the Damnation of "the many," or in the Doctrine of Election, as it is holden by our Church, which is suspended upon conditions, and which, through the gracious aid which is promised unto us, ALL MAY finally make SURE.—But we are accused of laying too much stress upon good works, as if there were MERIT in them.—As we preach unto those who HAVE BEEN ADMITTED INTO THE COVENANT OF GRACE, we speak unto them as persons enjoying the PRIVILEGES OF THAT COVENANT: and we accordingly preach up good works, not as the MERITORIOUS CAUSE of our Justification, but as the INDISPENSIBLE CONDITION of it. We are persuaded, that INDEPENDENTLY OF THAT COVENANT OF GRACE, we are unworthy to offer unto God any sacrifice; but being admitted into it by Baptism, we trust that he will accept our imperfect obedience, not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offences through Jesus Christ.—I conclude this note with a valuable extract from the work of a distinguished champion in the cause of Christianity, who has successfully vindicated our Church and the regular Clergy from the unjust and injudicious charges brought against them, not with the agonistic vehemence of a POLEMIC DIVINE, but with the zeal and ability, the moderation, forbearance, and charity, which should ever distinguish the Christian Minister from the Disputer of this world.—"The distinction between the ABSOLUTE and RELATIVE sense of words must be attended unto—for that may be TRUE in one sense, which is most UNTRUE in the other. This distinction applies to GOOD WORKS. In themselves they have no absolute merit; consequently, they are not Popish works: still they have a RELATIVE merit derived from their relation TO CHRIST (having been performed in CHRIST), which renders them acceptable to God.—The next distinction relates to CAUSE and CONDITION: the CAUSE considered as the producer of the effect, and the CONDITION as that WITHOUT WHICH the effect will not take place. The Covenant of Redemption, for instance, was conceived in Grace, is carried on through Grace, and finally perfected by Grace: fallen man, therefore, may be said to be saved BY GRACE from first to last. The merit of CHRIST is, then, the whole and sole CAUSE of man's salvation. At the same time, good works, or Holiness, on the part of man, constitute that INDISPENSABLE condition, according to the tenour of the evangelical Covenant, WITHOUT WHICH his Salvation will not finally take place." Daubeny's Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, p. 303." (pp. 31, 32.)

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

SENEX requests us to insert the following queries: "Whether there is sufficient reason to suppose the spirits of the departed are at all conversant with what is passing here on earth?—Whether we shall be permitted to know each other in another world?—Whether by those words of our Saviour to the Thief on the Cross, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise," we are led to believe, there is not an intermediate state?"

DECENCY very properly complains of "the compleat blackguardism of a recent hornpipe-dance in *real fetters*, near Westminster-bridge;" and observes, "it should have called for the interference of those who licence our Theatres, which otherwise will be very soon placed on a level with the Press-yard in Newgate."

In a well-preserved Parish Register, under 1621, is entered, "Paid for three Books, *God and the King*."—Qu. What Books were they, and when published?

The Drawing sent by Mr. SMITH, of CHERTSEY, is with the Engraver.

We have no inclination to print any extracts from the "Circumstantial Detail."

How-d'y'-do and Good-bye.

ONE day Good-bye met How-d'y-do,
Too close to shun saluting,
But soon the rival sisters flew,
From kissing, to disputing.

Away! says How-d'y'-do, your mien
Appals my cheerful nature;
No name so sad as yours is seen
In Sorrow's nomenclature.

Where'er I give one sunshine hour,
Your cloud comes o'er to shade it;
Where'er I plant one bosom flower,
Your mildew drops to fade it.

Ere How-d'y'-do has tun'd each tongue
To "Hope's delightful measure,"
Good-bye in Friendship's ear has rung
The knell of parting pleasure.

From sorrows past my chemic skill
Draws smiles of consolation,
While you from present joys distill
The tears of separation.

Good-bye replied, "Your statement's true,
And well your cause you've pleaded,
But pray who'd think of How-d'y'-do,
Unless Good-bye preceded?

Without my prior influence
Could yours have ever flourish'd,
And can your hand one hour dispense
But those my tears have nourish'd?

How oft, if at the Court of Love
Concealment be the fashion,
When How-d'y'-do has fail'd to move,
Good-bye reveals the passion.

How oft when Cupid's fires decline,
As ev'ry heart remembers,
One sigh of mine, and only mine,
Revives the dying embers.

Go bid the timid lover chuse,
And I'll resign my charter,
If he for ten kind How-d'y'-do's
One kind Good-bye would barter.

From Love and Friendship's kindred source
We both derive existence,
And they would both lose half their force
Without our joint assistance.

'Tis well the world our merit knows,
Since time, there's no denying,
One half in How-d'y'-doing goes,
And t'other in Good-byeing.

EPITAPH

In the Church-yard at Caldecot, Bucks, *by* Cowper *the Poet, on* Thomas Abbot Hamilton, *who died* July 7, 1788*.

PAUSE here, and think a momentary rhime
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time.
Consult life's silent clock; thy bounding vein
Seems it to say, health here has long to reign?
Hast thou the vigour of thy youth? an eye
That beams delight? a heart untaught to sigh?
Yet fear; youth oftimes healthful and at ease
Anticipates a day it never sees,
And many a tomb, like Hamilton's, aloud
Proclaims, Prepare thee for an early shroud!

W. Cowper.

A Tribute of Affection to the Memory of Christian *Wife of the Rev.* C. H. White, *Rector of* Shalden, Hants, *and Daughter of the late* A. S. Barbe, *Esq. who died* July 3, 1806, *in the twenty-second Year of her Age. By the Rev.* S. White, *late Fellow of* Oriel College, Oxford, *and Rector of* Maidford, Northamptonshire.

WHILE thy fond partner, wrapt in mental gloom,
Lifts his dim eye to scenes beyond the tomb!
Or hangs in silent anguish o'er thy dust,
While Reason tells him all his grief is just!
Accept, bleft Spirit, from a brother's tongue,
Those praises Angels have already sung.
Though weak his voice—permit him to enshrine,
In short-liv'd verse—undying worth like thine!
That strangers hence may learn thy form and mind
Contain'd whatever sense to beauty join'd.
A husband's idol!—and a parent's pride!
Fond Friendship's boast!—which charm'd the world, and died;
To warn that thoughtless world, no *art* could save
Perfection's Favourite from an early grave!
And if no *miracle* prolong'd *thy* breath,
For whom shall Mercy check the dart of Death!
To teach its suff'rers, who like us deplore
Life's sweetest flower cut down, to bloom no more:
A *transient* date to *excellence* is given,
To wean from Earth—and raise our hopes to Heaven.

LINES TO AN ANTIENT SWORD.

THOU who wert borne beyond the Ausonian land,
Foremost in perilous deeds full many a day,
And glittering midst an armour-cased band,
Wav'd in my ancestors' death-dealing hand;
Blush'd deep with English blood at Naseby's fray,
Thou, who so oft hast "scatter'd stern dismay,"
No longer canst all-conquering Time withstand.

Vain

---

* From Lysons's Britannia, p. 613.

Vain now thy boasting legend, "Toujours preſt *."
Hardly diſcern'd through venerable ruſt,
More precious far to me than glittering gold; [duſt
May his magnanimous ſpirit, who in
Now ſleeps, yet lives in memory of the bold, [till I hold
Guide me through life's long warfare,
Eternal converſe with him, good and juſt! ALTER LEO.

The following beautiful Lines were written by THOMAS CAMPBELL, *Eſq. on ſeeing the unclaimed Body of a* SUICIDE *expoſed on the Bank of a River in* Scotland.

BY ſtrangers left upon a lonely ſhore,
Unknown, unhonour'd, was the friendleſs dead;
Nor child to weep, nor widow to deplore,
There ever came to his unburied head!
All from his lonely habitation fled;
Nor will the lanthorn'd fiſherman, at eve, [tower;
Launch on that water by the witches'
Where hellebore and hemlock ſeem to weave [bower,
Round its dark vaults a melancholy
For ſpirits of the dead, at night's enchanted hour!
They dread to meet thee, poor unfortunate! [road
Whoſe crime it was on life's unfiniſh'd
To feel the ſtep-dame buffeting of fate,
And render back thy being's heavy load! [ſions glow'd
Ah! once, perhaps, the ſocial paſ-
In thy devoted boſom, and the hand
That ſtruck its kindred heart, might yet be prone
To deeds of mercy! who can underſtand
Thy many woes, poor ſuicide unknown!
He who thy ſorrows gave ſhall judge of them alone.

The Force of RELIGION *manifeſted during a Fever in the* Weſt Indies *in* 1794.

IN burning climes with peſtilence replete,
Where many a ſeaman bold and brave
Sinks early to the ſilent grave,
The laſt of ills in human life to meet;
Here firſt my frame the dire contagion caught. [pouring ſoul;
The well-known ſymptoms ſhook my la-
Death's harbingers, with news terrific fraught, [foul,
Seem'd to diſcloſe the gulph of fiends moſt
Where Hope ne'er dawns, but Fear, Deſpair, and Pain, [laſting reign.
Deep in the burning lake aſſume their
To human aid, alas! I look'd in vain;
Diſmay, where'er my eyes were turn'd,
Oppreſs'd the ſight; the fever burn'd
With tenfold fury, and enhanc'd my pain.
At length an interval of tranſient reſt
Reliev'd my mind, and brought a ſolemn pauſe: [breaſt;
The ſudden calm ſoon tranquillis'd my
When thus my heart addreſs'd the firſt Great Cauſe:

"O infinite Creator! deign to fill
My ſoul with due ſubmiſſion to thy ſovereign will.

"Thou art a God of goodneſs infinite;
Thine attributes through endleſs ſpace
In all thy wond'rous works I trace,
But ſtill on man thy mercy ſhines moſt bright.
Man, once bewilder'd in his dark abode,
In labyrinths of woe was nearly loſt;
Thy holy ſpirit mark'd a heavenly road,
Guarded by Seraphim, a numerous hoſt:
Redeeming Love explor'd the bliſsful way,
And op'd the portals wide that lead to endleſs day.

"Lo! memory ſtill records thy power to ſave;
Thou my deliverer great and good
Wert near, while in the foaming flood
O'er my frail body clos'd the circling wave*. [ſide †.
In varied dangers, too, thou didſt pre-
The watery zone thy well-known voice obey'd. [and guide;
As then, be now my father, friend,
O may thy image, in my ſoul pourtray'd,
With force divine enable me to cope
With Death's ſevereſt ſting, by faith and bliſsful hope!

"Thou, my ſupport in each diſtreſsful hour,
While largely I thy love partake,
Wilt powerfully my fetters break,
And I above Life's ills triumphant ſoar.
Saviour of men, my ſupplication hear,
Thou who didſt patiently endure the croſs,
Teach me by faith thy eaſy yoke to bear,
And count all ſublunary things but droſs,
To gain acceſs to thee the King of kings,
A treaſure far tranſcending all created things!"

My prayer was heard; my renovated mind
Exulting drop'd its ponderous weight,
Beneath the croſs; and gain'd the height [find
Contemplative, where weary travellers
Subſtantial reſt. To Faith's extatic view

* Motto engraven on the ſword. See Lines to a Braſs Battle-axe, p. 632, ſigned Leo.

* Alluding to a diſaſter the author ſuſtained in the Eaſt Indies, in 1790.

† Providentially ſaved from being blown up, burnt, and otherwiſe ſhipwrecked.

The

The new Jeruſalem from Heaven appear'd;
Her walls and pearly gates, of varied hue,
High in the realms of living light were rear'd;
Surrounding ſkies re-echoed back the ſtrain,
Of "worthy is the Lamb," through each ethereal plain.

The bright tranſition gave me ſuch relief,
That all life's functions, late ſo low,
With ſtrength renew'd began to flow,
And joys ſublime ſucceeded pain and grief:
Thee will I glorify, Eternal King,
While life's ſtill-waſting pilgrimage ſhall laſt,
And after death of thy perfections ſing,
Crown'd with eternal youth: with nobler taſte,
In hallelujahs join the hoſts above,
Near the exhauſtleſs fountain of redeeming love. J. S. *Royal Navy.*

ODE.

HOW ſweet, when Sol in golden pride,
Beams on the cheerful buſy vale,
To climb the lofty mountain's ſide,
And drink the freſhneſs of the gale!

Behold, wide ſcatter'd far below,
Woods, plains, towns, hamlets, from the Sun
Receive the welcome genial glow,
And harveſts wave, and rivers run.

At diſtance ſeen, and moving ſlow,
Old Ocean ſpreads his azure bed;
Succeſſive as they gently flow,
Each billow rears a ſilver head;

And like the ſnow-tipt billows' foam
Yon veſſel's crowded ſails appear,
Some youth now bearing from his home,
Whom abſence renders doubly dear.

With careful gaze and ſilent joy
The farmer marks his rip'ning corn;
The thoughts of gain his ſoul employ,
On Hope's deluſive pinions borne.

Along the meads the cattle ſtray,
And in the ſtream their bodies lave,
They laſh th' inceſſant flies away,
And ſlowly ſip the ruffled wave.

All Nature joys; the foreſt bends [move;
His green-clad arms, that murm'ring
And, faintly heard, the ringdove ſends
His plaintive note of faithful love.

Who bids blue Ocean's billows flow,
The harveſts wave, and rivers run?
Who marks the heifer's craving low,
And hung on high the golden Sun?

The God of Love! his parent hand
For thankleſs man profuſely pours
The genial glow and vapours bland,
And Evening's dews and Summer's ſhowers.

Thou Spark of God, my ſoul, rejoice,
Exult! thy Author's praiſe proclaim;
Join Nature's ſweet and grateful voice;
To pleaſe *Him* be thy only aim.
Stokeſley. Leo.

THE OLD WEDDING RING.

Verſes written by the Author *to his* Wife, *on preſenting her with a new one.*

I SEE, my dear, your wedding token
Is grown ſo thin 'tis almoſt broken,
By days of ſervice told;
Its alter'd form and weaken'd frame
Whiſpers, that we ſhall be the ſame;—
In ſhort—we're growing old.

'Tis now juſt two and-twenty years,
Since with alternate hopes and fears
Our beating boſoms heav'd;
When at the altar's ſacred baſe
This golden pledge of fond embrace
Was given and receiv'd.

Then was it poliſh'd bright and neat,
Its form a circle quite compleat,
Stamp'd with the mark of truth *:
So to the newly-wedded pair
Each proſpect's ſeeming bright and fair;
The fond ideas of youth.

But we have found, as others muſt,
That joys are only joys in truſt;
That troubles will accrue.
Still you and I ſhould not complain,
For though we've had our ſhare of pain,
We've had our pleaſure too.

Can we forget thoſe happy days
When oft we join'd in ſports and plays,
Our infants to delight?
Or when we turn'd th' inſtructive page,
Forming them in maturer age
"To do the thing that's right?"

This was the ſolace and the balm
Of early life; and ſtill the charm
Maintains its glad'ning pow'rs;
Though growing now to men's eſtate,
We ſee them come with hearts elate
To cheer our ſocial hours.

As for this ring, we'll lay it by,
A new one ſhall its place ſupply,
And this no more adorn;
Except on days of feſtive note,
When your new gown and my beſt coat
For compliment are worn.

Thus, ere old age ſhall bend us down,
May we eſcape the buſy town,
And only now and then
Juſt come, our bleſſings to expreſs,
To view our offſpring's happineſs,
Then quick return again.

* Alluding to the Goldſmiths' ſtandard mark in all wedding-rings.

There,

There, if kind Heaven but grants us health,
We'll covet neither pomp nor wealth,
Well pleas'd to cultivate,
On Britain's fertile plains,
With rural nymphs and free-born swains,
A very small estate.

Our neighbours high and low shall see,
The *man of trade's* felicity,
On honest gains retir'd.
The rich, if good, we will respect,
The poor we'll cherish and protect,
Nor wait to be requir'd.

Should our extended years e'en last
'Till ev'ry earthly pleasure's past,
And nought remains but peace;
Still shall devotion feed a joy,
Which time itself shall ne'er destroy,
But ev'ry day increase.

Let bold Philosophy proclaim,
That all Religion's but a name,
We will its influence own;
We'll take the Word of God reveal'd,
On which salvation's hope to build,
And Christ the corner-stone.

Calmly we'll wait th' approach of death,
And as we yield the parting breath,
Receive the parting kiss,
Which the survivor may sustain
Till that blest hour we meet again,
In pure extatic bliss;

In bliss which ne'er can change or fade,
With just men's spirits perfect made;
And in those regions where
Our two dear babes, so long deplor'd *,
Shall to our raptures be restor'd,
Hailing us welcome there.

O how delightful is the thought,
With how much joy and comfort fraught,
That we shall meet again;
Meet, never, never more to part!
This shall revive the sinking heart,
And take from death its pain.

London, Oct. 1, 1806. B. S.

* Two children of the writer's who died in their infancy.

ANTHEM,

Sung by the Children of Christ's Hospital, *on St.* Matthew's Day, 1806.

SAY, whence this general joy? Why raise
The tributary voice of Praise,
And wake to life anew the memory of the good?
From Nature's noblest feelings came
The glow, Religion fans the flame,
And cheers the sacred fire, and calls it Gratitude.

While Bounty varied, unconfin'd,
Unwearied Love with wisdom join'd,
Prolong the pleasing notes, and charm the list'ning ear;
Let Misery suppress its sigh,
Let no sad fear o'ercloud the eye,
Or blot this scene of joy with one unwelcome tear.

CHORUS.

The glorious train, who fought with rival zeal
Each woe-fraught bosom to relieve,
Shall hear transported Heaven's recorded page,
Of unknown deeds of love the full reward receive.

SONNET

ON CHARLES-JAMES FOX.

NAT. XIII. JAN. MDCCXLIX.
DENAT. XIII. SEPT. MDCCCVI.

FOX, thou hast liv'd! The helm in our blest days
Of sunshine and of calm thou didst not take:
But, when the tempest made the firm earth shake,
And gloom and horror reign'd; this be thy praise,
That, in no hour to listen flattering lays,
That steerage boldest Pilots dar'd not make,
And who long govern'd'd hasten'd to forsake,
Thy hand accepted:—Thence thy Country pays,
With love and veneration, that firm zeal,
That life, a victim to the public weal,
That spirit, active, comprehensive, kind,
That energy, on renovated base
Which fix'd THE RIGHTS OF JURIES—and the race
Of AFRIC liberates—and fought the WORLD in peace to bind.

September 16, 1806. C. L.

ON THE DEATH OF MR. FOX.

WITH heart most pure, he lov'd a maid divine,
Her name was PEACE; and thus he ask'd a boon:
O! come to me, thou best belov'd of mine;
To earth, Oh, come! and be thy coming soon.
She drop'd the tear of joy, her smile was sweet;
She said, "MY CHARLES, I may not go to thee;
Those demons fright me; yet 'tis time we meet;
Though worlds should weep, 'tis thou must come to me." O'KEEFE.

EPIGRAM

On a Lady gorgeously dressed on her Wedding-day. Inscribed to Mr. D——s.

ELATE with golden hopes, a favour'd swain
Led Daphne, blushing maid! to Hymen's fane.
Sad youth, and wast thou cheated till this hour?
Or was thy bride transform'd by fairy power

To

To one of gaudy Thespis' vagrant pack?
For Daphne bore her fortune on her back.

BIRTH-DAY THOUGHTS.

WHENCE came that voice? Methought it seem'd to cry
"Pause, and look back!" Though viewless to mine eye
The Form; yet Conscience, urg'd by Fear,
Tells 'twas the voice of my EXPIRING YEAR. [foul
What means the admonition? O'er my
Once and again its sudden thunders roll;
And startled Conscience, now to Peace a
foe, [know.
Reads such stern comments as I dread to
"*Pause!*" Yes, I will. For long, with
madden'd speed,
Passion my charioteer, and rash my steed,
A prizeless course my wheels of life have
run, [done.
And me half wearied ere my race half
"*Look back!*" self-marshal'd ev'ry crime
appears; [vering tears,
Which, as Repentance views through qui-
They all seem multiplied! and one grim
ghost [time lost.
Points to the blank—time trifled, and

Alas for me! my twice twelfth autumn
sped: [shed,
Well may these eyes their treasur'd waters
For I have trifled till the day is dim;
No harvest heap'd, nor vintage gather'd
in; [decline
No couch, nor blazing hearth at life's
To warm a Parent's heart, and gladden
mine.

Here as I stand upon this barren ground,
Friendless, self-islanded from all around,
I mark—with wonder mark, and pitying
eye, [by
How many a playmate of my days gone
Hath far outstript me in the eager chase
For this world's lucre—and for all that's
base; [gold,
And barter'd for their honours and their
The rich inheritance—the MIND unsold.

O, my prophetic soul! am I decreed
In future life to agonize and bleed?
By ev'ry adverse fortune held in thrall,
Am I to bear the buffets of them all?
Am I to bear—depressing thoughts be
gone—
Hail, Hope, and bear me resolutely on!
And, when Misfortune all her darts shall
fling, [wing;
O may my Fancy preen her charter'd
And, soaring with fresh vigour, from the
change,
The paradise of intellect to range;
May cull some sweets, and every art em-
ploy,
To deck the bier of each departed joy!

So, for the dead, the kind relations
bring
The balmy evergreen and buds of spring;
And, on the shroud and livid corse be-
strew [" Adieu!"
The mingling odours, while they weep

Shrewsbury, Oct. 6. J. W.

EULOGIUM ON CARDS.

Nunc agitant Chartas, ludens Fortunaque ridet. ANON.

Swift fly the Cards, and sportive Fortune
smiles.

BLEST be the man who first invented
Cards! [wards!
To him what honours due, what great re-
In ev'ry square his statue should be found,
Cards in his hand, his brows with night-
shade bound.

Cards shew the young the various turns
of fate,
Of human greatness the uncertain date;
Teach them the gifts of Fortune to
despise, [rise,
That greatest pleasures from profusion
And tend to make them by experience
wise.

The aged ladies, when engag'd in play,
Dread not the palsey, wrinkles, or decay;
Grasping the cards until their latest breath,
They bid defiance to the fear of death;
No idle chat disturbs the serious game,
So great their ardour in pursuit of fame!

Cards, like the tractors, ne'er apply'd in
vain, [pain!
Will ease the gout, or fierce rheumatic
To moaning widows they afford relief,
To stem the torrent of excessive grief;
Suppress the heaving sigh, and trickling
tear, [more dear.
When *husbands* die — or *lap-dogs* still
From antient virgins if false lovers rove,
They soothe the pangs of disappointed
love; [tends,
But this the joy, to this their labour
To be surrounded by their faithful friends.

Prais'd be the gen'rous dames who self
deny; [fly,
From gentle sleep, and balmy rest they
And venture health for sweet society.

Let timid Prudence hence instruction
take, [take;
Seldom converse, and cheerful mirth for-
Haste to the rout, abjuring selfish ease,
But know—the noblest pleasure is—to
please.

Lichfield, Feb. 1802.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

BRITONS in tears their laurels steep,
While France and Spain exulting
weep.

Proceedings in the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1806.

House of Lords.

July 3.

The Royal Aſſent was given to the Aſſeſſed Taxes, Iriſh Spirit Licences, Revenue Regulation, Tortola Free Port, Pruſſian Yarn, and ſeveral other Bills.

Lord *Grenville* brought down the Meſſage preparatory to a Vote of Credit; and alſo another, recommending that the penſion of 1000 l. granted to Sir *G. B. Rodney*, ſhould be continued to his grandſon, the preſent Lord *Rodney*.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the report of the Committee on the Training Bill, Sir *H. Mildmay* argued, that with our Volunteer Force and Regular Army, it was unneceſſary. He moved that the report be read this day three months.

Mr. *Eyre*, Dr. *Mathews*, Mr. *Ryder*, and Mr. *Canning*, ſpoke to the ſame effect; and the Bill was ſupported by Sir *R. Williams*, Mr. *Foublanque*, General *Loftus*, Mr. *Giles*, and the *Lord Advocate*. On a diviſion for reading the Amendments, there were Ayes 139, Noes 22.

July 5.

On the motion of Lord *H. Petty*, the Houſe took into conſideration his Majeſty's Meſſage relative to the Royal Family; and his Lordſhip propoſed that the grants to the younger branches ſhould be increaſed one-third, or from 12,000 l. to 18,000 l. a year. The Princeſs Charlotte to have 7000 l. inſtead of 6000 l. the proviſions for the Princeſſes, the Duke of Glouceſter, and Princeſs Sophia, to be transferred to the Conſolidated Fund. It was propoſed to make an addition of 1000 l. to each: ſo that Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter would have 3000 l. and the other Princeſſes 6000 l. per annum. The reſolution was agreed to.

A ſum of 16,000 l. was voted to the College of Surgeons, for building a Muſeum, to receive the Hunterian muſeum.

The Houſe was occupied till midnight on the Oude charge. The debate reſted on the neceſſity of coming to an immediate deciſion. Many Members delivered their opinions; and Mr. *Windham* made a long ſpeech to ſhew the propriety of giving the buſineſs the fulleſt inveſtigation.

July 7.

Mr. *Paull* brought forward an additional charge againſt Marquis Wellеſley, with reſpect to his treatment of ſeveral Zemindars, which, after much converſation, was ordered to be printed.

Lord *H. Petty*, in the Committee of Supply, gave a general ſtatement of the Supplies, and of the Ways and Means which had been voted for the preſent year.

On the motion for the ſecond reading of the Nabob of Arcot's Creditors' Bill, Mr. *Francis* delivered his ſentiments. He thought that the magnitude of the debts deſerved great conſideration. The Nabob's debts had been originally 9,200,000 l. of which 8,658,000l. had been already paid, and there was ſtated to remain due no leſs a ſum than 5,658,000l. When the Nabob was ſtated to have owed ſuch ſums to Britiſh ſubjects, it might at firſt be ſuppoſed, that all the money-lenders of London had lent him thoſe great ſums; but, when it came to be examined who were the perſons to whom this money was due, it ſeemed, that it was to perſons who had high ſituations in the Government of India, and, therefore, the tranſactions were extremely ſuſpicious. He thought that many of the debts were fraudulent.

Mr. *Grant* ſuppoſed that the debts of the Nabob, which appeared to amount to 5,000,000 l. would, under the ordeal of the commiſſioners, be reduced to one fourth.

After much converſation, the Bill was read a ſecond time.

H. of Lords.

July 8.

Lord *Melville* took a view of the ſituation of India, at the time of the arrival of Marquis Cornwallis. He contended that Sir G. Barlow had in every reſpect acted up to the inſtructions which he had received from the Marquis and the Court of Directors. The Court unanimouſly, at the requeſt of Government, transferred the powers of the Marquis to Sir George. No appointment was ever leſs complained of, and no diſpatch had ſince been received from India that did not convey the moſt ſanguine expectation of ſucceſs from the meaſures purſued by him. He then moved for copies of the Correſpondence relative to the recal of Sir G. Barlow, and of all diſpatches from the Governor-General to the Court of Directors, relative to the finances of the Company.

Lord *Grenville* condemned diſcuſſions of this nature, as calculated to expoſe the ſecrets of the Company; and denied that Government wiſhed to controul all the principal appointments in that country.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* conſidered Sir George as a proper perſon for the ſituation; and cenſured his recal.

Lord *Minto* contended that his recal was

was perfectly regular.

Lord *Eldon* ſupported the motions, and the Lord *Chancellor* and Lord *Roſlyn* oppoſed them; after which they were rejected without a diviſion.

In the Commons the ſame day, on the motion for the third reading of the American Intercourſe Bill, Sir *C. Price* ſpoke at ſome length on its injurious tendency. He concluded by moving the omiſſion of the word *"now,"* for the purpoſe of introducing theſe words—*" this day three months."*

Mr. *Broderick* ſupported the amendment.

Sir *W. Young*, Earl *Temple*, and the *Attorney-General*, defended the Bill; and Mr. *Bourne*, Sir *W. Curtis*, Lord *De Blaquiere*, the *Maſter of the Rolls*, and Mr. *Perceval*, ſpoke againſt it.

July 9.

On bringing up the Royal Family Annuity Bill, Col. *Wood* deprecated ſuch additional grants of the public money.

Earl *Temple* juſtified the advance.

Lord *H. Petty*, after a compliment to the diligence and induſtry of the Commiſſioners of the Naval Inquiry, moved, that a ſum of 26,500 l. ſhould be given them for compenſation. He alſo moved for a ſum of 10,500 l. to the Commiſſioners of Military Inquiry.

The ſum of 1,500 l. was voted to the Veterinary College; and 25,000 l. for erecting a Light-houſe on Bell Rock.

July 10.

Lord *Morpeth* brought forward the India Budget, and ſaid a few words on the importance of the ſubject.

The following is the general reſult of his ſtatement.—From the diſappointment in the produce of the Sales, with a large payment in Bonds by the purchaſers, and from a greater expenditure on account of India and China than firſt intended, the deficit would have appeared in the caſh balance of this year to a conſiderable amount; but the ſum borrowed from Government, as a loan from the Bank, and an iſſue of Company's bonds, have ſo operated, that the balance of caſh eſtimated to remain in favour of the Company on the 1ſt March, 1805, to the amount of 157,634 l. was found, by the actual accounts of the year, to be 12,020 l. which was leſs than eſtimated by the ſum of 145,614 l.—The Aſſets at Home exhibit an increaſe in value, during the year, in the ſum of 449,192 l. from the inſertion of the amount of the Claims of the Company on the Publick, it having been calculated before it was under the conſideration of Parliament. As this branch of the concern is under examination upon principles recommended by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which will leſſen its amount, a farther conſiderable adjuſtment will hereafter be requiſite.

From his Lordſhip's ſtatement relative to the debts, it appeared that the net amount of them in 1805 was 25,046,434 l. being an increaſe of 2,510,227 l. That the net amount of intereſt payable on debt owing on the 30th April, 1805, was 1,821,370 l. the increaſe of intereſt payable being 233,181 l. His Lordſhip having gone through his ſtatement, after ſome general remarks, adverted to the preſent ſtate of the Company's affairs in India, after the late termination of a long, arduous, and ſucceſsful war; and he expreſſed his confidence that the Treaties which had been concluded with Holkar and Scindiah, of which copies had been received by the laſt diſpatches, were ſuch as certainly gave ſtrong ground to expect that the peace would be permanent, and afford an opportunity of rapid retrieval to the Company's affairs.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* entered into a vindication of his ſtatements relative to the revenues of India; and Mr. *Grant* obſerved, that many inaccurate ſtatements had been made of India Accounts, and that, on the grand total, there appeared a balance in favour of the Company of 136,879 l. The Chairman then obtained leave to report progreſs.

H. OF LORDS.

July 11.

Earl *Spencer* moved for a Committee on the Training Bill, the object of which, he obſerved, was to train 200,000 men to the uſe of arms, that they might come in aid of the other force of the country.

Lord *Melville* expreſſed his doubts as to the propriety of the meaſure, conſidering the great amount of our Regular and Volunteer Forces.

The Earl of *Moira* ſpoke in its favour, and paid ſome high compliments to the Volunteer Corps.

After the Earl of *Weſtmoreland* and Lord *Eldon* had delivered their ſentiments againſt the Bill, and Lord *Sidmouth* in favour of it, Lord *Grenville* proceeded to ſhew that it was not a ſeparate meaſure, but a part of the military ſyſtem which the preſent Government had found neceſſary to adopt. He added, *" that whenever peace ſhall come, we muſt keep up ſuch an armed force as this Bill provides; by which we ſhall lay down a permanent ſyſtem, and be at all times an armed nation; the only means by which we can preſerve ourſelves from ſurpriſe, and continue great and proſperous."*

In

In the Commons the same day, Sir *H. Mildmay*, after a proper eulogium on the Volunteers, moved—"That this House do highly approve and gratefully acknowledge the meritorious services so eminently displayed by the Volunteer Corps, and that it does think it necessary to record its decided opinion, that the due encouragement of the zeal and patriotism of these corps is essential to their discipline and the maintenance of this establishment.

Lord *Ossulston* moved the previous question; and several objections being made to the form of the motion,

Mr. *Sheridan*, from a conviction that something ought to be conceded, proposed that the motion should be, "That this House do retain the highest respect and gratitude for the services of the Volunteers of the United Kingdom."

Mr. *Whitbread* opposed the motions, on the ground that it was time enough to thank the Volunteers when there was an end of their services.—A division then took place, and there were for the previous question, 75; against it, 41.

Mr. *Sheridan* again enforced the necessity of a declaration of the sentiments of the House with respect to the Volunteers; and concluded with moving: "That this House continues to retain its cordial sense of the zealous exertions of the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers of the United Kingdom, associated for the defence of their Country, and doth highly approve the perseverance and patriotism they so eminently displayed in continuing to be associated for that object."

Upon which lord *Howick* moved the previous question, which was carried, Ayes, 69; Noes 39.

July 14.

Mr. *Huskisson* submitted certain Resolutions regarding the mode of stating and making up the Public Accounts.

The *Secretary at War* brought forward certain resolutions, relative to the intended increase to the pay of the Army. It was intended to grant an addition of 2*s.* per day to the pay of all Officers commanding regiments; likewise an addition of 2*s.* a day to the pay of Captains of a certain standing, and who had attained the rank of Brevet-Major. A man might remain for years a Lieutenant; it was therefore proposed to give to Lieutenants, of 7 years standing, a small addition. He then moved, that 161,700*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* be granted as an additional pay to certain classes of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates in the army, from the 25th June to the 24th December next, being 183 days.

3,829*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* was then voted as an augmentation to the Pensions of Officers Widows; and 50,000*l.* for the increase of the allowances to Chelsea Out-Pensioners.

July 15.

Gen. *Tarleton* complained that the augmentation of pay had not been extended to the Cavalry.

The *Secretary at War* contended, that the Cavalry Officers were in a preferable service to the Infantry; and that their emoluments were more considerable.

Col. *Wood* opposed Earl Nelson's Annuity Bill, and contended that 5000*l.* by way of annuity for Earl Nelson and his family, was amply sufficient; particularly as the Earl only stood in regard to the Viscount as a relation.

July 16.

Mr. *Robson* moved for "a Return of all the Buildings hired for the use of Government, as temporary Barracks, throughout this kingdom, from 1793 to the present year; specifying the dates when taken, the persons from whom the rents payable, the time occupied, and a variety of other items."

Lord *H. Petty* advised the House to wait for the Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

The *Secretary at War* said that the barns having been hired at an exigency, the impositions of their owners were unavoidable.

Mr. *Paull* spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Robson* said, that, when he got the papers, he hoped it would produce a saving of 500,000*l. per annum* in the Barrack Department.

The first resolution was carried; but others on the same subject were negatived.

On the 3d reading of the Militia Officers' Pay Bill, Mr. *Perceval* moved that it be read this day three months.

Lord *Folkestone*, Mr. *Windham*, and Mr. *C. W. Wynne*, defended the measure; and on a division, there were for the 3d reading—Ayes 35—Noes 24—Majority 11.

H. OF LORDS.

July 17.

Lord *Hawkesbury* opposed at some length the 3d reading of the American Intercourse Bill, which was supported by Lords *Spencer* and *Holland*.

July 18.

The Philanthropic Society's Chapel Bill, after some discussion, was passed; to which the Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lords *Eldon* and *the Chancellor* objected, on the ground of its trenching on the rights of the Rector.

In

In the Commons, the same day, the *Secretary at War* moved for the Papers, relative to the Barrack Department, which had been moved for the preceding evening, and negatived.

This motion drew some severe remarks from Messrs. *Robson* and *Paull*, on the conduct of Ministers.

Mr. *Johnstone* moved the resumption of the debate on the State of the Public Debt; and after making one or two observations, proceeded to move his Resolutions; the first of which was, that the Public Debt of the nation, on the 1st of March 1803, was 567,008,917*l.*

A debate afterwards took place, in a Committee upon India Accounts, on questions relative to a balance of 600,000*l.* due by the India Company to Government.

After a long discussion, the Resolutions of the Committee were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

July 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Sugar Bounty, Silk Bounty, Irish Revenue Regulation, Bell Rock Light-House, West India Intercourse, Irish Militia Volunteer, Volunteer Officers Rank, Masters in Chancery Annuity, Chancery Accountant-General's, Excise Laws Amendment, French Wines Importation, Linen Export, Irish Gunpowder, Figs Export, London Legal Quays, Gibraltar and Malta Trade, Seamen's Wages, Insolvent Debtors Relief, Nabob of Arcot's Creditors, Slave Ships Limitation, Ordnance Land, Innkeeper's Rates, Port of London Improvement, and 13 Private Bills.

The Earl of *Radnor* spoke against the Militia Pay Bill, as a measure tending to insult and degrade the Militia service.

Lord *Grenville* expressed the strongest attachment to the Militia; but was convinced, that none of the Militia Officers could think themselves insulted by providing a somewhat superior remuneration to men who exclusively applied themselves to the profession of arms, and who were necessarily exposed to greater difficulties and expences.

Lord *Westmoreland* condemned the measure as a breach of faith; and censured Ministers for bringing it forward at so late a period of the Session.

The Earl of *Moira* spoke in favour of the measure; as did Lords *Eldon*, *Hardwicke*, *Camden*, and the Duke of *Rutland* against it; after which the amendment was negatived by a majority of 13 to 8, and the Bill was passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Robson* renewed his strictures on the peculations in the Barrack Department, accused the Secretary at War with thwarting his proposed inquiry; and insisted that the Barrack expences could be defrayed by the sale of the dung, sweepings, &c. for accounts of which he moved; which were ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

July 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Royal Family Annuity, Consolidated Fund Surplus, Lottery, Lord Nelson's Estate, Lord Rodney's Pension, Malt Duty, Militia Pay, Irish Postage, Land Tax Redemption, Public Accounts Audit, Surveyor General of the Woods, Windsor Forest Survey, Warehousing, Irish Hops Importation, Bankrupt Laws Amendment, London Additional Force Act Repeal, Stage Coach Regulation, Philanthropic Society's Chapel, and four Private Bills.

July 23.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Public Harbours Preservation, Charitable Corporations, and five Private Bills; after which the *Lord Chancellor* addressed the following Speech to the Members of both Houses, on the part of the Commissioners:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this Session of Parliament. We are at the same time directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings. The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our Military System, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of Public Economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the Public Accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the Public Service, particularly by raising within the year so very large a proportion of the necessary Supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British People. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall

ſhall be paid to the frugal adminiſtration of thoſe ſupplies which you have ſo liberally granted. His Majeſty is particularly ſenſible of the freſh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the proviſion which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his Royal Family to meet the neceſſary expences of their ſtation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majeſty, being always anxious for the Reſtoration of Peace on juſt and honourable terms, is engaged in diſcuſſions with a view to the accompliſhment of this moſt deſirable end. Their ſucceſs muſt depend on a correſponding diſpoſition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majeſty looks with the fulleſt confidence to the continuance of that union and public ſpirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war, or ſecurity to peace."

After which a Commiſſion was read, for proroguing the Parliament till the 28th of Auguſt; and the Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that day.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 16. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Rorie, of La Morne Fortunée, to Admiral Dacres, announcing the capture of the French privateer Le Luni, mounting two carriage guns, with a complement of 47 men, out four days from the city of St. Domingo, without making any captures. Another Letter from the ſame Officer, dated June 8, ſtates that he drove on ſhore and deſtroyed on the 3d, between the Iſland of Saona and Cape Enganna, the Spaniſh letter of marque ſchooner L'Aimable Jenette, mounting two 6-pounders, with 20 men.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 20. A Letter from Sir J. Saumarez, K. B. introduces the following:

SIR, *Conſtance, Jerſey, Sept.* 12.

I have the honour to ſtate, that on Tueſday the 9th inſtant, this ſhip, the gun-brigs Strenuous and Sharp-ſhooter in company, fell in with, and drove on ſhore to the weſtward of Cape Frehol, a French frigate, coppered, and about 30 guns; it coming to blow hard that morning, with thick weather, we were obliged to weigh from off St. Maloes, with a ſtrong flood tide, and to beat to the Weſtward. About noon we perceived the enemy endeavouring to paſs between us and the Cape, to the Eaſtward. Seeing us cloſe, and likely to cut him off, he preferred running on ſhore to fighting his way, and went right in before the wind. The ſurf beating againſt him, and the weather getting worſe, I could not ſtand nearer the rocks, and called off the Strenuous, who was neareſt, and I feared would not be able to get off. The wind moderating in the evening, I worked up with the ebb, and perceived him high and dry within a ledge of rocks cloſe to the ſand hills, but far out of reach of ſhot. I anchored for the night, but found no means of farther annoyance in the morning; for the proſpect of burning him I thought too hazardous by the boats, having the army (who appeared in numbers,) his own crew, guns, and a battery on the hill to defend him. As the tide flowed, the wind increaſed to ſuch a degree, as obliged me to conſult our own ſafety, and leave the coaſt; and from the aſſurance of the pilot, and my own obſervation, there can be little doubt the gale which followed has made him a complete wreck. As ſoon as it is moderate I ſhall go down again, and report accordingly. It gives me great pleaſure to remark to you, Sir, the zeal and gallantry of Lieutenants Nugent and Goldie, of the gun-brigs; had there been occaſion, I had every reaſon to expect the utmoſt from them, as well as Mr. Dobbs, (the firſt of this ſhip,) and all the officers and men of the ſquadron.

Sir J. Saumarez, bart. H. S. BURROWES.

[This Gazette contains an order of Council, declaring that a lawful trade may be carried on to Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, in Britiſh ſhips owned by His Majeſty's ſubjects, or native inhabitants of that country, upon paying a duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* upon importation into the ſame; and that all commodities, the growth of that country, ſhall be permitted to be imported into the United Kingdom, in ſhips aforeſaid, upon the ſame terms as from the Weſt India Iſlands. Alſo an order in Council for permitting the importation in neutral veſſels into our Weſt India Iſlands, for twelve months enſuing, of lumber, ſtaves, and all kinds of proviſion, with the exception of beef, pork, and butter; and alſo the exportation of rum, molaſſes, and all other commodities, except ſugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, and cocoa.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27. This Gazette contains His Majeſty's Order in Council for raiſing the Blockade of the Pruſſian ports and rivers in the German ſea. [The blockade of the Pruſſian ports in the Baltic has been for ſome time raiſed by Sweden.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 4. Letters from Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. dated on-board H. M. S. San Joſef, off Uſhant, Sept. 30th, incloſe the following:

SIR,

SIR, *Canopus, at Sea, Sept.* 29.

I have to inform you with my falling in with the French Frigate Le Preſident, of 34 guns, 330 men, commanded by Monſieur Gallier Labroſſe, on the 27th inſt. in lat. 47 deg. 17 min. N. long. 6 deg. 52 min. W.; and, after a chaſe of 37 hours, ſhe ſtruck to his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command. The Preſident is one of the frigates that ſailed from France with the Regulus, Sybille, and Surveillante corvette; ſeparated in a gale of wind on the 20th of Auguſt, in lat. 22 deg. 26 min. N. and long. 35 deg. W.

Sir C. Cotton, &c. THO. LOUIS.

SIR, *Centaur, at Sea, Sept.* 26.

Yeſterday morning, about one o'clock, I had the good fortune of falling in with a ſquadron of the enemy, ſtanding to the Weſtward; the ſquadron under my orders being then on the larboard tack, ſtretching in for Chaſſeron light-houſe, ſix or ſeven leagues from us, the Revenge to windward and the Monarch to leeward, on the look-out, the latter ſhip firſt making the ſignal for an enemy, when I ſoon diſcovered ſeven ſail to leeward of me; and conſidering them, in part, line of battle ſhips, the ſignal was made to form the line, and ſhortly after I obſerved them bearing up, making all ſail, and running to the S.S.W. The ſignal was inſtantly made for a general chaſe; and the Monarch, from her poſition and good ſailing, was enabled to keep nearly within gun-ſhot, a mile and a half, or little more, a-head of the Centaur, and the Mars on the ſtarboard-bow. At daylight we made them out five large French frigates, and two corvettes, one of which bearing a broad pendant; at five the Monarch fired a few chaſe ſhot; and at ſix the weather-moſt frigate hauled more to the Weſtward, in purſuit of which I diſpatched the Mars; and one frigate, with the two corvettes, edged away to the South-eaſt, the remaining three frigates keeping in cloſe order, indicating the intention of ſupporting each other. At a quarter paſt ten the Monarch opened her ſtarboard guns on the enemy, when a heavy cannonading commenced, and by the enemy's management of a running fight, they ſucceeded, in ſome meaſure, in crippling the Monarch's ſails and rigging before the Centaur could get up. At 11 we got within fair range of two, and opened our fire from the larboard guns, whilſt the Monarch kept engaging the third ſhip, and about noon one of the two frigates ſtruck, as did the one oppoſed to the Monarch ſhortly after. It was juſt before this I received a ſevere wound in my right arm, (ſince amputated, and doing well I hope), which obliged me to leave the deck; the Mars, previous to this, had ſucceeded in capturing her chaſe, and, with her prize, hauled towards the Centaur, in chaſe of, and firing at, the French Commodore's ſhip, and at three aſſiſted in capturing her. Thoſe ſhips of the enemy made an obſtinate reſiſtance, but the reſult was, as may well be ſuppoſed, attended with much ſlaughter, being crowded with troops, out of Rochefort the evening before. I cannot add too much praiſe to Capt. Lee, of the Monarch, for his gallant and officer-like conduct; but I am ſorry to find his loſs has been rather ſevere, the ſwell of the ſea preventing, at times, the opening of the lower deck ports. To Capt. Lukin, of the Mars, I feel thankful, for his ſteady conduct and attention; and I have alſo to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the endeavours of Captains Boyles, King, Sir John Gore, and Maſefield, in getting up with the enemy, although they could not ſucceed. The Revenge, from being well to windward, became conſiderably a-ſtern after bearing up. To Lieut. Caſe, Firſt of the Centaur, I have to add my approbation of his judicious conduct before and after my leaving the deck, and I alſo feel much pleaſed at the ſteady exertions of all my officers, ſeamen, and marines. I encloſe herewith a return of the killed and wounded, and I alſo annex a liſt of the enemy's ſhips captured, and will make a return of their loſs as ſoon as poſſible.

Sir C. Cotton, &c. SAM. HOOD.

Return of the Killed and Wounded: Centaur, 1 Seaman and 2 Marines, killed; Capt. Sir S. Hood, K. B. and 8 Seamen, wounded.—*Monarch*, Mr. Bidden, Midſhipman, and 5 Seamen, killed; Lieut. Anderſon, Mr. Duffy, Boatſwain, Mr. Geary, Midſhipman, 3 Petty Officers, and 15 Seamen, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 4 Private Marines, wounded.—Total, 9 killed and 32 wounded.

Liſt of the Ships captured.

La Gloire, of 46 guns, commanded by M. Soleil, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau, carrying a broad pendant.—L'Infatigable, of 44 guns, commanded by M. Giradiers, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.—La Minerve, of 44 guns, quite new, commanded by M. Colet, Capitaine de Fregate.—L'Armide, of 44 guns, two years old, commanded by M. Langlois, Capitaine de Fregate. Remarkably fine ſhips of large dimenſions, mounting 28 French 18-pounders on their main decks, 30 pounder carronades on their quarter decks and forecaſtles, and about 650 men (including troops) in each ſhip, full of ſtores, arms, ammunition, and proviſions, &c. La Themis, of 44 guns,

guns, old, escaped.—La Sylph, of 18 guns, new, escaped.—La Lynx, of 18 guns, new, escaped.

[This Gazette also contains two Orders in Council, dated Oct. 1; the first confirming the reduction made by the Commanders of the British Forces at Buenos Ayres, in the duties chargeable on the exportation of hides, viz. from two to one real upon each ox-hide, and from one real to a half a real on each horse hide, provided they be exported in British bottoms, or by the natives of Buenos Ayres. The other authorises the Governors of our Trans-Atlantic possessions to allow live stock to be imported into the several Settlements under the conditions of the Order of the 17th ult.]

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 17. A Letter from Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. and K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, to W. Marsden, Esq. dated Guernsey, Oct. 15, 1806.

Sir, I herewith inclose, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Capt. Thickneſſe, of his Majesty's sloop Sheldrake, giving an account of a gallant and spirited attack made by the Constance, Sheldrake, and Strenuous gun-brig, commanded by Lieut. Nugent, on the French frigate la Salamandre, which they succeeded in capturing, after a close and severe action: the enemy's ship being supported by a strong battery from the shore, and numerous troops with field pieces and musketry. Whilst I sincerely lament the death of Capt. Burrowes, with the other brave men who have fallen in this enterprize, I cannot too highly applaud the persevering exertions made by Capt. Thickneſſe, the officers and men under his orders, to prevent the Constance, after she had taken the ground, from falling into the enemy's hands; and it is a satisfaction to know that their efforts so far prevailed, as to have rendered her totally useless to the enemy, having left her a perfect wreck under the battery. The Salamandre having also grounded, they succeeded in destroying, by setting fire to her.

I am, &c. James Saumarez.

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded, as far as Capt. Thickneſſe has been enabled to collect the returns. The return of missing has not yet been transmitted to me. The number of French prisoners are 55, several of whom are wounded.

Sheldrake, St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, Oct. 14.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's Ship Constance, in company with the Sheldrake, Strenuous, and Britannia hired cutter, weighed on the 12th inst. at six A. M. from the anchorage at Chantsey, with the tide of ebb, and a light breeze at S. E.; on standing in to reconnoitre St. Maloes, a sail was discovered off Cape Frehol, to which the squadron gave chace, employing their sweeps nearly the whole way. It was soon discovered by her manœuvres, the chase was an enemy, who about noon succeeded in getting into Bouche D'Arkie, hauling close in with the rocks, and carrying out bow and quarter springs, and otherwise preparing for an obstinate defence, covered by a strong battery of guns on the hill, as well as field-pieces and musquetry employed by the troops brought down for that purpose; in this state they waited to receive us; their determined appearance only increased the ardour of the brave Capt. Burrowes (who, I am sorry to add, fell gloriously by a grape-shot in the heat of the action). The Sheldrake, by superior sailing, had the good fortune to lead into action, followed by the Strenuous, the squadron being anchored within pistol-shot of the enemy, with springs on their cables; at two P. M. a most spirited fire commenced on both sides, which was supported with great gallantry and obstinacy on the part of the enemy's ship, till four P. M. when it pleased God to give us the victory; I sent my first Lieutenant to take possession of her, and the British colours were immediately hoisted. She proves to be the Salamander, a French frigate-built ship, mounted with twenty-six long twelve and eighteen-pounders, and manned, by their own account, with one hundred and fifty men, and was commanded by a Lieut. de Vaisseau, who was killed in the action; she was bound from St. Maloes to Brest, with ship timber. His Majesty's ship Constance having taken the ground, and the prize also a-ground, every exertion was used to get both ships off, but I am sorry to add, without success; the fire of the cannon and musketry from the shore becoming now so galling and tremendous, that the people could not shew themselves on deck. The Constance having cut both cables during the action, and the wharps which had been run out to heave her off, shot away; at the moment of her floating she drifted with the wind on shore, farther on the rocks, which obliged the officers and crew to abandon her (without firing her), the decks being filled with wounded. Observing however, as the tide rose, she began to float, I was induced, great as the risk was, to make another attempt to save her, which also proved unsuccessful, those employed on this service being either killed or made prisoners. Night now closing on us, it became necessary

to

to conſult the ſafety of the Sheldrake and Strenuous (the latter with her foretop-maſt ſhot away); at break of day I ſtood in to ſee if any thing farther could be done, and was happy to obſerve the Conſtance was high and dry on the rocks under the battery, lying keel up, a perfect wreck. The prize, which had not drifted ſo far in, I ſucceeded in totally deſtroying by fire at low water; I have ſaved about 100 of the officers and crew of the Conſtance; of thoſe miſſing, I hope moſt are made priſoners, though I fear ſome may have fallen in the ſecond attempt to recover his Majeſty's ſhip. The lamented death of my reſpected friend, Capt. Burrowes (who, had he lived, would have given their Lordſhips a more clear and detailed account than I am able to do of this affair), leaves me the duty of bearing teſtimony to the determined courage, coolneſs, and ardour diſplayed by every officer and man in the ſquadron. I muſt particularly mention the aſſiſtance I received from my Firſt Lieutenant Richard Kevern, a moſt meritorious and old officer, whom I preſume to recommend to their Lordſhips' favourable notice. I muſt alſo bear teſtimony to the zeal and bravery of Lieut. Nugent, commanding the Strenuous gun-brig, who on this, as well as former occaſions, has ever ſhewn himſelf a gallant and zealous officer. Lieut. William Lawrence, my Second Lieutenant, to whom I committed the ſervice of deſtroying the prize, performed it very much to his own credit and my ſatisfaction. I am ſorry to ſtate that Mr. Henry Fraſer, Maſter of the Sheldrake, who volunteered in the moſt gallant manner to accompany Mr. Richards, Firſt Lieutenant of the Conſtance, in the ſecond attempt to ſave the ſhip, is among the miſſing. I herewith have the honour to incloſe as correct a liſt of the killed and wounded as, from circumſtances, I have been able to obtain: as alſo a liſt of priſoners ſaved from the prize.

JOHN THICKNESSE.

P. S. As Lieutenant Lawrence ſaw about thirty killed lying on the Salamander's decks, I conceive the ſlaughter on board her muſt have been very great. Numbers of her crew eſcaped in boats, and by ſwimming to the ſhore, on her ſtriking. JOHN THICKNESSE.

Killed and wounded on board the Conſtance, Sheldrake, and Strenuous, on the 12th inſt.

Conſtance: Killed, Capt. Burrowes; Ben. Leviſton, Serjeant of Marines; W. Bunbridge, J. Charlotte, E. Ryan, Seamen; J. M'Ireſon, Quarter-Maſter; R. Robinſon, Boatſwain's Mate; J. Gillford, Quarter-Maſter; J. Wilſon (2), Quarter-Maſter. Since dead of their wounds: I. Coglan, Seaman; T. M'Andrew, Marine; J. Patterſon, Quarter-Maſter; J. Giles, Marine. Slightly wounded: Mr. Richards, Firſt Lieutenant; J. Navy, J. Clark, T. Howe, T. Little, P. Murrow, E. Trout, J. Flynn, S. Breaſur, R. Wallas, Seamen. Badly wounded: D. M'Cawley, Boatſwain; W. Morton, Marine.

Sheldrake. Killed, J. Brown, Seaman. Wounded, E. Hunt and J. Culbett, Seamen.

Strenuous. None killed. Wounded, R. Bond, Midſhipman, ſlightly; J. Butterſley, Marine, ſeverely; H. Howard, Seaman, J. Bale, Quarter-Maſter, and J. Hawkins, Marine, ſlightly.

Salamander. Killed not known. Wounded (now on board the Sheldrake) nine, two ſince dead. JOHN THICKNESSE.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Negotiations in which His Majeſty has been engaged with France having terminated unſucceſsfully, His Majeſty thinks proper to make this public Declaration to his ſubjects and to Europe, of the circumſtances which have led to an iſſue which His Majeſty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart, than the concluſion of a ſecure and permanent Peace. He laments the continuance of a War, affecting the happineſs of ſo many nations, and which, even amidſt all the ſucceſſes that attend his arms, is ſo burthenſome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident, that there can ariſe on this occaſion no other ſentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increaſed conviction, that the reſtoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injuſtice and ambition of the Enemy. The French Government, unſatisfied with its immenſe acquiſitions on the Continent, ſtill openly perſeveres in a ſyſtem deſtructive of the independence of every other Power. War is purſued, not for ſecurity, but for conqueſt; and negotiations for Peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring Powers into a ſtate of falſe ſecurity, while France is herſelf preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggreſſion. Her conduct in the recent diſcuſſions has afforded but too many proofs of this diſpoſition.—The Negotiation originated in an offer made by the French Government of treating for Peace, on the baſis of actual poſſeſſion; which was ſtated to admit of mutual compenſation; and a diſtinct aſſurance was added, that His Majeſty's German dominions, which had been attacked

tacked without even the pretence of any cauſe of hoſtility, ſhould be reſtored. Such a propoſal appeared to His Majeſty to afford a juſt foundation for negotiating: it was therefore accepted, with this reſerve, that the Negotiation ſhould be conducted by His Majeſty in concert with his Allies. No ſooner had this baſis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the Enemy, and that too in points of ſo great importance as to call for an immediate Declaration on the part of His Majeſty, that unleſs the principle propoſed by France herſelf were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two Governments muſt at once be cloſed. This produced new profeſſions of the diſpoſition of France to make conſiderable ſacrifices for the attainment of Peace, if the diſcuſſions were ſuffered to proceed; at the ſame time that a difficulty was ſtarted on account of the want of full powers in the perſon intruſted by His Majeſty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by His Majeſty for opening a regular Negotiation by Miniſters duly authoriſed, in order to aſcertain, in a manner the moſt ſatisfactory and authentic, whether Peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his Allies, and conſiſtent with the general ſecurity of Europe. During theſe proceedings, a Miniſter ſent by the Emperor of Ruſſia to treat for the ſame important object, in concert with His Majeſty's Government, was induced, by the artifices of the Enemy, to ſign a ſeparate Treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and intereſts of His Imperial Majeſty. Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate preciſely on the ſame principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply juſtified, on the good faith and ſteadineſs of an Ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whoſe intereſts he had maintained throughout with the ſame firmneſs as his own. The French Government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boaſted as equal in importance to the moſt deciſive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itſelf to change, at its own will, the baſis of the Negotiation with Great Britain, but violated, in points ſtill more important, every principle of good faith with Ruſſia. The chief inducement offered to that power, as the price of all the ſacrifices extorted from her Miniſter, had been the preſervation of Germany. Yet, before the deciſion of Ruſſia on this Treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and conſtitution of the German Empire; had reduced under her own yoke, a large proportion of the ſtates and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations ſo recently contracted, had, at the ſame time, inſtigated the Porte to meaſures directly ſubverſive of her ſubſiſting engagements with Ruſſia. While ſuch a conduct was purſued towards his Majeſty, towards his Allies, and towards all independent Powers, there appeared ſo little hope of any favourable iſſue to the Negotiation, that His Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries demanded their paſſports to return to England. This demand was at firſt eluded by an unuſual and unexplained delay; and the French Government afterwards, by ſome material conceſſions, accompanied with intimations that others of ſtill greater conſequence might be the reſult of farther diſcuſſion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had indignantly rejected the unauthoriſed and ſeparate Treaty ſigned by his Miniſter. In conſequence of this important event, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances were given to His Majeſty's Miniſter, that France was now prepared to make ſacrifices to a great extent, in order, by ſecuring Peace with Great Britain, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity of the world. The object of theſe aſſurances appeared however to be, that of engaging His Majeſty in a ſeparate Negotiation, to the excluſion of his Allies; a propoſal which His Majeſty had rejected in the outſet, and which he could ſtill leſs admit of at a time when the conduct of Ruſſia had impoſed on him an increaſed obligation not to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of ſo faithful an Ally. To theſe inſidious overtures His Majeſty ſteadily refuſed to liſten; but he took the moſt effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if poſſible, the favourable iſſue of the Negotiation. The confidential intercourſe which he had conſtantly maintained with Ruſſia, enabled His Majeſty to ſpecify the terms on which Peace with that Power might be obtained; and his Miniſter was accordingly inſtructed to ſtate to France, in addition to his own demands, thoſe of his Ally, to reduce them into diſtinct articles, and even to conclude on thoſe grounds a Proviſional Treaty, to take effect whenever Ruſſia ſhould ſignify her acceſſion. This form of negotiating was, after ſome objection, acceded to by France; terms were now offered to His Majeſty, more nearly approaching, than before, to the original baſis of Negotiation; but theſe were ſtill far ſhort of what His Majeſty

Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by His Majesty in behalf of his other Allies, left to His Majesty no other course than that of ordering his Minister to terminate the discussion, and return to England. The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to Negotiation were made by the Enemy, and they were accepted by His Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the Negotiation finally broken off, while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his Crown, his engagements to his Allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe. It is with heartfelt concern, that His Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest His Majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his Allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence. In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the Enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British Empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

WE, Gustavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Heir of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Slesvig and Holstein, &c. &c. declare and make known, that when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French Revolution had prevailed for some years, while the most sanguinary and unheard-of scenes which had been there perpetrated, had spread discord, insurrection, and war, over the greatest part of Europe. During the nine succeeding years, the French revolution never ceased to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Trusting in the fidelity of the Swedish nation, and favoured by its distance from France, we witnessed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factions, and their tyranny over a divided state, persuading ourselves, that the experience of these great calamities, produced by dissention and oligarchy, might at length be the means of restoring order, and an equitable government, for the security of the French people and other states. This pleasing hope was not fulfilled; the government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, so dangerous to all Europe, still remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the consular government, but, in proportion as power came into the hands of the First Consul, his ideas of law and justice were diminished; every thing was now sacrificed to that ambition which usurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that respect which all governments wish to preserve to themselves. The blood of one of the worthy descendants of the antient and honourable family of France was not long since shed by the hand of violence. This shocking circumstance was not only a specimen of the ideas which the French Government entertained of law and equity, but also a most disgusting picture of the system it had adopted; and, in every respect, affording a signal warning to all governments. While this encroachment furnished the great states with such a view, as enabled them to draw the most genuine conclusions respecting the irresistible power of France, the smaller states were converted into provinces, by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not less general than overwhelming, as it seemed that security against these menaces was no longer to be found in any distance from the scenes of action.—The most justifiable claims, made by us upon the French Government, were fruitless, in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by several of our subjects, respecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo—as the lawless proceedings of the French Government were carried to such a pitch, as to lay the Swedish commerce under considerable embarassment in the French ports, during the space of nine months. Such proceedings could only increase the apprehensions

apprehensions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite, as it doubtless has in every loyal Swede, a wish for the organization of an adequate counterpoise against a power which had so rashly committed itself in its endeavours to obtain a superiority, and availed itself of every unjust means to obtain the end proposed.—But as no state was powerful enough to escape the effects of these practices, we hoped that the general experience of these outrages would finally unite, and concur in their efforts to remove this common nuisance, and effectually to refist that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to subjugate all others.—This period has at length arrived, and the greatest powers in Europe have taken the field, to support their own dignity and independence. We have united ourselves with them in every worthy and friendly connexion, and, for the purpose of sharing in all undertakings, have drawn closer the ties of amity; and we hope, with the assistance of Providence, to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquillity. With this view, we have now passed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Russian forces; and farther, to act with energy in such a manner as circumstances may require.—In consequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of our faithful subjects, as it is our purpose to contend for the future independence and the honour of the Swedish name. And since it has been our care, that, during our absence, the administration of public affairs should be preserved, and carried on without obstruction, in its usual course, we have graciously thought proper to establish a Regency, and to nominate and appoint, as members of the same, the Swedish Baron Wrangle, bailiff of the empire, President, &c. &c.; Count Charles Axel, major-general, &c.; Count Samuel Uglas, lieutenant-general, and inspector of the cavalry, &c.; Baron Brock Cederstrom, president of our chancery, and commandant of the order of the Northern star; Baron Frederick William Ehrenheim, our chancellor of the court; and our Adjutant Generals of the Fleets and Armies.—Our gracious will and pleasure, therefore, is, that all our loving subjects and faithful servants, of high and low degree, shall yield the same obedience and obsequiousness to the regency appointed in our royal name, as to ourselves. To this end, all whom it may concern are commanded to conform themselves; and for the better security of the same, we have, with our own hand, signed this present, and verified it with our royal seal.

(L. S.) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.
M. ROSENBLAD.

Marfwinsholm, near Yftadt, Oct. 31, 1805.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

WE, Alexander the First, by God's grace Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, declare and make known to all our faithful subjects, that, in our incessant care and solicitude for the welfare of the interior of our empire, equally with its foreign relations, it has ever been our wish to establish them upon an immoveable basis, and to defend the state by such alliances as the situation of our country may require.—With this view, we have thought proper, from the commencement of our reign, to remove every cause of misunderstanding, and, by a friendly conduct, to unite with those powers whose wise and moderate principles were consistent with their independence and the general tranquillity. The Most High blessed our wishes and endeavours, and at that period bestowed upon Europe a general peace. However, it did not consist with his inscrutable providence to prolong the continuance of this order of things—War broke out again.—But as our situation did not permit us to take any immediate part in the war, we never ceased to remain faithful to our allies; and to continue to wish and labour for peace and tranquillity, consistently with the common welfare, by every friendly interference in our power.—But, notwithstanding this interference, the daily increase of the French power, the situation of our allies, threatened by its aggrandizement and its unbounded ambition, compelled us to take an active part in this war.—We took up arms, but we did not cease to wish for peace; and we also declared, in our ukase of September 1, 1805, that the object of our arming was to preserve the sacred inviolability of treaties, and to restore the general tranquillity. The misfortunes which attended the arms of the allies operated against the realization of our views; however, the principles upon which they were grounded remained unchanged. At the commencement of the present year, the French government manifested an inclination approximating to peace: we accordingly issued orders to enter into discussions with them immediately.—The restoration of a peace consistent with the dignity and security of our empire, the advantage of our allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe, were laid down as the fundamental bases of these discussions. But to our regret, the conditions of peace agreed to with France by M. D'Oubril, were neither consistent

conſiſtent with the dignity of our empire, nor with the ſecurity of our allies. We refuſed to ratify thoſe conditions.—But at the ſame time, to afford a proof of the immutability of our principles, which, under various circumſtances, had been ever directed to the ſame end, we at that time made known the conditions on which we were diſpoſed to renew our negotiations with the French Government.—The baſes propoſed by us are ſo moderate, that they cannot be rejected without an open menace of the general ſafety; and they are ſo conſiſtent with the advantage of every power concerned, that in caſe of their being accepted, a general peace muſt not only follow, but be confirmed to Europe upon the moſt permanent footing.—Thus muſt peace, or the continuance of the war, be the conſequences of theſe meaſures. We wiſh for peace; but if no laſting peace can be obtained, grounded upon mutual advantage, then it will be neceſſary, for the honour of the Ruſſian name, the ſacred character of our engagements, and the general deliverance of Europe, to proceed to extremities, which, on theſe conſiderations, cannot but appear to us as abſolutely indiſpenſable. We are convinced that the providence of the Moſt High, who is the defender of truth, will aſſert with his ſtrong arm the juſtice of our cauſe. We are convinced that each of our faithful ſubjects, animated with the love of their country, impelled by a ſenſe of honour, and ſurrounded by examples of patriotic zeal, will ſpeedily unite their powerful efforts with our own, as ſoon as the ſafety of Ruſſia, the voice of glory, and our command, ſhall call upon them to co-operate for the public good. In this firm reliance upon the help of God, and the zeal of our faithful ſubjects, we have thought it neceſſary to inform you beforehand of our views; and in ſo doing to afford you a new proof, that in all our undertakings we neither ſeek the extenſion of our territory, nor the fleeting glory of victories; but that it is our wiſh and endeavour to ſecure the general ſafety, the preſervation of our allies, and the dignity of our empire.

Given at St. Peterſburg, Aug. 30, and in the ſixth year of our government.

ALEXANDER.

Counterſigned by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs. ANDRE BUDBERG.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THIS important article, which has not its equal in all the ſpecimens of modern diplomacy, is dated from the Head Quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9. It is of great length, and takes a view of the outrages committed againſt the States of Europe by the different French Governments, from the commencement of the French Revolution; and recites all the violations of the different Treaties ſucceſſively concluded; the Treaty of Luneville, the Treaty of Amiens, the Peace of Preſburg, and the various ſtipulations made with Pruſſia. His Majeſty obſerves, that though the politics of France had been the ſcourge of humanity for 15 years, yet the introduction of a regular Government under Napoleon, gave new hopes to the friends of peace; but it is painful to ſay, that an inſatiable ambition was ſtill the ruling paſſion of France.—"She made uſe of arms and of treaties with the ſame view. The peace of Amiens was ſcarcely concluded, before the ſignal for the firſt acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent States, were compelled to accept a conſtitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the conſequence. —Peace, however ſtill continued upon the Continent. The German Empire had purchaſed it by incalculable ſacrifices. In the midſt of this peace, nevertheleſs, the French troops invaded the Electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were ſhut againſt the Britiſh flag; and the better to effect her object, France took poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free ſtate, which was ſtill more a ſtranger to the war than Hanover.—In the midſt of this peace alſo, the ſame troops, a few months after, violated the German territory, in ſuch a manner as to wound the honour of the nation ſtill deeper.—*The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke D'Enghein; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguiſhed among them.* The treaty of Luneville guarantced the independence of the Italian Republic. In ſpite of the moſt poſitive promiſes, did Napoleon place the Iron Crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France: Lucca was very near ſharing the ſame fate, Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a ſolemn occaſion—an occaſion which impoſed very important duties upon him—declared before his people, and before all Europe, that he wiſhed not to extend the limits of his territory. Beſides, France was bound, by a treaty with Ruſſia, to put the King of Sardinia in poſſeſſion of indemnities in Italy. Inſtead of fulfilling that obligation, ſhe made herſelf miſtreſs of every object which could have been ſerviceable towards that indemnification.

—Portugal

—Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality; but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.—The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.—But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A Journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of Government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head."

Such acts of oppression and insult, it adds, were nearly connected with the interests of Prussia, who had done numerous good offices to Buonaparte, and was the first power to acknowledge him, while no menaces had been able to shake his neutrality for a period of six years.—"Prussia permitted Hanover to be invaded; in this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollected, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass.—Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the Northern States; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the Electorate of Hanover."—Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them in the seizure of Sir G. Rumbold, and the laying of the Hanse Towns under contribution; but still his Majesty made every sacrifice for the preservation of peace; and the patience of every Court was exhausted sooner than that of Prussia.—"In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the Allied Powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the King was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon."—Who could have thought that the very moment when the King had given to the French Government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, Napoleon did him the most serious injury, by the violation of Anspach last October. "The King then declared to the French Government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common." He offered himself a mediator for the Allies, and sent Count Haugwitz to Paris; but the face of affairs having been materially changed by the battle of Austerlitz, "Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His Majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security and that of his neighbours, his first object."—The Manifesto proceeds to recite at length the conduct of Buonaparte with respect to Cleves, Wesel, Hanover, &c. From this part of the Manifesto, it appears that Buonaparte proposed a Treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side, a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces. Prussia accepted the conditions; but was resolved that the French should never return to Hanover, at whatever price it might be purchased.—"The cession of three provinces which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the Monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The King, therefore, conceived, that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, *that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and that the consent of the King of Great Britain should be obtained.*—All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her Allies.—But between a policy which will do every

"very thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties and eſpecially its promiſes, the conteſt is ever unequal. The King approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the moſt painful of his reign."—France only fulfilled the treaty as far as it ſuited her, though ſhe continued to be laviſh of her aſſurances of friendſhip to Pruſſia.—"The modifications, added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Pruſſia into the moſt injurious meaſures; and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonſtrated againſt this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily inſiſted on, as were the immediate ceſſion of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared proviſional. Pruſſia was required to reſign a part of the advantages ſtipulated, and to ſhut the ports againſt the Britiſh flag, in the ſame manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.—The King, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendſhip of the Emperor of the French—a ſoporific draught for a Power which ſtill feels its own ſtrength; an inſtrument of degradation, and finally of ſubjection, to every Power which no longer poſſeſſes ſtrength.—In the mean time, Napoleon was in poſſeſſion of every advantage. The Pruſſian army had returned; his own, after ſome movements of no conſequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on ſome frivolous pretences, eſtabliſhed itſelf on this ſide the Rhine. The King determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for ſome time longer. Wiſhing to preſerve his force, now more than ever neceſſary to Europe, and at the leaſt to ſecure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly loſt. Pruſſia was convinced that, on the firſt opportunity to weaken her without danger, ſhe might expect an attack from her pretended Ally:"—in ſhort, three months after ſigning a treaty with Pruſſia, all its articles were violated.—"The relations in which the peace of Preſburg had left the Emperor of Auſtria, were guaranteed to him; conſequently alſo the Imperial Crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The exiſtence of Bavaria, and conſequently the relations which had connected it for ſo many centuries to the empire, were likewiſe confirmed by the ſame common guarantee. Three months after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic conſtitution, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France."

The next outrages were the deprivation of the Prince of Orange of his paternal property, contrary to the ſtipulations between Pruſſia and France; though eight days before, he had received from the Emperor a letter, condoling with him in the cuſtomary forms on the death of his father, and wiſhing him joy on his undiſturbed ſucceſſion to the States of his Houſe.—Prince Murat, the new Sovereign of Cleves, ſeized on the abbies of Eſſen, Werden, and Elten. Buonaparte ſuddenly ſeized upon Weſel, and annexed it to a French department; ſeized Raguſa, which was under the protection of the Porte; wreſted Gradiſca and Aquileia from Auſtria; diſſolved the German Empire; and to ſeduce the Elector of Heſſe from his alliance with Pruſſia, offered to give him the territory of Fulda, the only remaining property of the Prince of Orange.—"By the treaty which the Emperor of Ruſſia has refuſed to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Ruſſia, to prevent Pruſſia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet, for many months, the Cabinet of St. Cloud had continually preſſed the King to ſeize thoſe States, with the threefold view—firſt, to revenge himſelf on the King of Sweden; ſecondly, to embroil Pruſſia with all other powers; and, thirdly, to purchaſe her ſilence with reſpect to the ſubverſion of Southern Germany. But the King had long been aware, that ſuch were the views of France; and his diſpute with Sweden was painful to him. He had, therefore, been careful to provide againſt every ſuſpicion of ſelf-intereſted motives; and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The ſcene now again changed; and Napoleon, who had ſo long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was ſuddenly transformed into his protector.—In the inſidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to ſatisfy the honourable intereſt which the Court of St. Peterſburg took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promiſed the latter an indemnification; engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic Iſlands."

The Manifeſto then concludes with the following obſervations:—"It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Pruſſia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, ſince it was evident that he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till ſhe ſhould be reduced to ſuch a ſtate of political degradation, that ſhe could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.—The laſt doubt at length diſappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Pruſſia was clear and certain.

tain. The King ordered a Note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were, 1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.—2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this Confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller States not included in the fundamental Act of the Confederation of the Rhine. —3. That a Negotiation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all objects in dispute;—a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbies, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French Empire.—These conditions speak for themselves: they shew how moderate the King has been in his demands, even at this moment, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon herself.—The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His Majesty has not received the answer of the Cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather the preparations made around him, daily, give that answer. The King can henceforth confide the safety and honour of his crown only to arms. He leads to honourable combat an army worthy its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from energy and affection.—Princes, the honour of the German name, have joined their banners with his; and a Sovereign who honours with his virtues one of the first Thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. His arms are blessed by the voice of his people. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PRUSSIA.

The following letter was lately sent by the King of Prussia to General Von Kirschfeldt, Commandant of the Royal Guards at Potsdam:—"Though it was my first intention to come to Potsdam to-morrow, to be present when the battalions march out, I have been obliged to wave my design, on account of several temporary affairs and business which have intervened. Let the troops, therefore, be informed, in my name, that I wish them all, high and low, much happiness on the occasion of their march. What I have a right to expect of them, and the high degree of confidence which I have placed in them, have long been known to each individual: I shall therefore not repeat it. Hitherto the Prussian army has known how to preserve its glory; it will not suffer it to sink now. *But if we can obtain our object without the sword*; that is to say, the necessary security of our own, and the neighbouring States, so much the better; otherwise, rather than flatter themselves with the vain though honourable hope of peace, I shall expect that each of these States will think of distinguishing itself, still more, for the general warfare against the enemy. I wish you the continuance of your health, and hope to see you all together in a short time.

(Signed) "FREDERICK WILLIAM."

The inordinate pretensions of France upon Prussia have, as it was long since foreseen, driven the Cabinet of Berlin to adopt, at length, that determination of resistance, which it ought to have acted upon when its aid might have enabled the late Coalition to set bounds to the intolerable and increasing encroachments of Buonaparte. His Prussian Majesty, sensible that his chief hope of a successful opposition to the French power must rest on the co-operation of England, and pressed at the same time by the feelings of his own people, and the continued remonstrances of our honourable Ally the King of Sweden, upon the injustice of his usurpation of Hanover, has, it appears, resolved to restore that Electorate to its lawful Sovereign. The King of Sweden has been allowed to occupy the Duchy of Lauenburg in the name of his Britannic Majesty; and the ultimate accommodation of the disputes between Great Britain and Prussia is considered as certain, from the circumstance of the embargo being taken off the Prussian vessels in our ports, and the blockade of the Prussian ports being raised by an order of Council. (See p. 957.)

The King of Prussia left Berlin Sept. 21, to take the command of the Army.

It was the last dispatch from M. Knoblesdorf at Paris, which determined his Prussian Majesty to take the field. Immediately on receipt of it, Col. Krusemark was dispatched to St. Petersburg.—With respect to the demands of Buonaparte, it is said he required the absolute cession of Westphalia and the County of Marck; while Prussia as peremptorily demanded the evacuation of Germany by the French.

A pamphlet has been distributed to the whole Prussian army, intituled, "An Invitation to the German Warriors to preserve their antient Glory."

Hostilities have commenced; and it would

would give us the moſt ſincere pleaſure to confirm only the good reſults, and to diſcredit the bad; but unfortunately ſome of our intelligence is of a kind to excite very painful ſenſations, and it is ſuch as we cannot refuſe in part to believe. The fortune of the war has been mixed. The Pruſſians have experienced very conſiderable ſucceſs, but we fear that they have ſince encountered ſome reverſe: we do not, however, conceive that it is deciſive or irremediable.

In the firſt operations, the French obtained ſome ſucceſs over the advanced guard of the Pruſſians, under the Prince of Hohenlohe; and we lament to ſay that Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded under the Prince of Hohenlohe, was killed. This affair took place on the 10th, at the Bridge of Saalfeld, which Prince Louis, with only 5000 men, defended with the utmoſt bavery againſt Marſhal Lefebre's Corps of upwards of 20,000 men. The loſs of the Pruſſians was upwards of 1500 men, and ſome pieces of cannon. That of the Enemy was likewiſe very conſiderable, though there can be no doubt that, on the 10th, they ultimately had the advantage.

From the 10th to the 14th there was conſtant ſkirmiſhing and manœuvring. On the 13th, however, a very important action took place, in which the Pruſſians were decidedly victorious. It was the corps of Prince Hohenlohe, which had been reinforced, that was again engaged; and the corps of the enemy with which he was engaged was that of Marſhal Soult. The French loſt near 6,000 killed, and 14,000 priſoners. In fact, Soult's corps is ſaid to have been nearly annihilated. The Pruſſians got in their rear, completely cut off their retreat, and moſt of them were obliged to lay down their arms. The joyful intelligence reached Berlin on the 15th, and by order of the Queen was officially proclaimed. The details, however, had not arrived.

We regret to ſtate, that Meſſrs. Wagſtaff and Miller, the Britiſh Meſſengers, have been taken priſoners by the French patroles, and their diſpatches ſent to the head-quarters of Buonaparte.

A French officer of Engineers, who for two years paſt has lived in the capacity of a miller's man at one of the mills in Magdeburgh, has been diſcovered to be a ſpy, and hanged. A complete plan of the fortifications and outworks of the fortreſs was found on him, which he confeſſed he had himſelf taken.

Several Jews of conſequence have been arreſted in Saxony, and one in Berlin, on ſuſpicion of conveying intelligence to the French.

According to all accounts, nothing can exceed the enthuſiaſm with which the Pruſſian army is actuated. So general was the call for war at Berlin, and ſo much was the public mind incenſed againſt the French, that the uſe of the French language which was generally ſpoken in the Pruſſian capital, has been ſuddenly diſcontinued. At a dinner given by the Queen of Pruſſia to the Officers of her regiment, her Majeſty appeared in full uniform.

The eſteem for the Pruſſian ſoldiery by the inhabitants of South Pruſſia is ſaid to be enthuſiaſtic.—The following anecdote is mentioned in an article from Poſen: "A Nobleman of South-Pruſſia, whoſe modeſty will not permit us to name him, gives to 22 of his ſubjects, who are ſerving with the brave army of Frederic William, a Poliſh florin a-day, while they ſhall ſerve againſt the enemies of their country."

The fate of M. Palm, the bookſeller, of Nuremberg, whoſe *murder* we have held up to juſt deteſtation (ſee pp. 866, 950), has excited in Germany an intereſt that does the greateſt honour to the feelings of humanity. He was 40 years of age, and born at Schondorf.

His conduct, when ſentenced to death by the French Commiſſion at Brannau, was ſo heroic, that it deſerves to be generally known.—This brave man was offered his pardon, upon condition that he gave up the author of the work; which he refuſed to do even at the place of execution, exclaiming, "that he would rather die than betray the author." A ſubſcription has been opened in Germany for his widow and three children. (See a letter of Mr. Palm to his wife, written only five hours before he was murdered, in the preſent month's Miſcellany, p. 912.)

This ſubſcription is a proof, that manly feeling is ſtill ſuperior to French intimidation, and, therefore, we doubly rejoice in it. A farther ſubſcription is on foot in this country, in aid of the widow and orphans, who have ſuch ſtrong claims on the friends of the liberty of the preſs. We hope the application will be attended with ſuch ſucceſs as will prove the liberality of this country, and its deteſtation of all attempts to ſhackle the pen.

Schoderer, the wine-merchant at Donauwerth, who was alſo ſentenced to death, has been releaſed. Jeniſch, the bookſeller at Augſburg, is to receive a few weeks impriſonment at Munich, by order of the Bavarian Government; and Markel, the publican at Neckarſulm, has been placed at the diſpoſal of the King of Wirtemberg.

FRANCE.

The death of Mr. Fox is announced in the following marked manner in the *Moniteur* of the 17th ult.—"The diſagreeable

able news of Mr. Fox's death has just been received."

Jerome Buonaparte has not only been created a Prince, but a Rear-Admiral, on account of his merits in his late cruize.

The Abbé Maury, that zealous opposer of the revolutionary torrent, has accepted the office of Chaplain to Jerome Buonaparte, who is about to be married to the daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, Princess Catharine! The Marriage Contract has been signed at Paris, by Marshal Duroc and Count Wonzengerude.

Under the apprehension of the French that hostilities would commence with Prussia, the Austrian prisoners received leave to return home. It is evident that this was not a voluntary favour on the part of the Corsican. He thought safer to give up 30 or 40,000 prisoners, than to have five times the number making demonstrations on his flanks or rear when he was closely pressing or pressed by Prussia.

The departure of Lord Lauderdale from Paris was announced in the Paris Papers, without any observation whatever. Our experiment against Boulogne was mentioned in terms of contempt.

Buonaparte sent a Letter to the King of Bavaria, informing him of the hostile preparations of Prussia. Pretending not to be able to divine the motives for such strange conduct, he observed,—"A month has elapsed without our taking notice of it. Our inattention has only served to embolden all those fire-brands who wish to precipitate the Court of Berlin into a most inconsiderate contest. At length, the armaments of Prussia have led to the case provided for by one of the Articles of the Treaty of the 12th July; and we think it necessary that all the Sovereigns who compose the Confederation of the Rhine should arm to defend its interests, to guarantee and maintain the inviolability of its territory. Instead of 200,000 men which France is bound to furnish, she will furnish 300,000; and we have just given orders that the troops necessary to complete that number shall be transported with speed to the Lower Rhine. The troops of your Majesty being still on a war footing, we invite your Majesty to issue orders that they may be put in a state to march without delay, with all their field-equipage, in order that they may contribute to the defence of the common cause; the success of which, we dare believe, will correspond with its justice, if at length, contrary to our wishes, and even contrary to our hopes, Prussia should compel us to repel force by force."

HOLLAND.

King Louis has raised a loan toward the exigencies of the state, of 15 millions of florins.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 2d ult. at five in the evening, the Knippenouhl Rock, which formed the summit of Mount Rosenberg, was on a sudden detached from its situation; and at the same time part of the mountain, of several feet thick, on the Western side, and about 280 feet thick on the East side, gave way, and fell into the valley which separates the Lake of Zug from that of Lauwertz, and some houses in the village of Stein. One part of the mountain fell into the Lake of Lauwertz, which caused such an agitation in the waters of the lake, that they overthrew a number of houses, chapels, mills, &c. along the Southern shore. Upwards of 1000 persons were the victims of this calamity. A society of 18 travellers were on the road from Arth to Schwitz: nine who walked first perished, the other four escaped. In this convulsion, enormous pieces of rock were carried through the air to prodigious distances. The Lake of Lauwertz has lost above a quarter of its extent. That rich plain, which was so beautiful, now presents a mountain of near 100 feet in height, a league and a half in length, and as much in breadth. The villages of Goldau and Rothen, consisting of 115 houses; that of Bufingen, of 126; and that of Kuzlock, have totally disappeared. Of Lauwertz, which lost 25 houses, there remain 10 buildings, all much damaged. 20 years since, Gen. Pfyffer predicted this catastrophe, from the knowledge which he had of the nature of the mountain. A Professor of Schwitz said, that above Spietzstieu was a sea of water, which had undermined the rock for several years, and that below, there was a cavern of great depth where the waters were engulphed. The quantity of water which has fallen during the preceding years has haftened this catastrophe, and the rains of some weeks past have decided it. On the 10th 800 persons were employed in digging for the bodies of those who were destroyed by the falling of the mountain at Schwitz. In forming a channel to draw off the waters, between 30 and 40 labourers were swallowed up by a torrent of muddy water, which broke in upon them suddenly.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid and Cadiz, of the 30th ult. state, that the Spanish Government were much concerned and irritated at the capture of Buenos Ayres; and the Prince of Peace had, according to report, expressed a determination of immediately attacking Portugal, to indemnify Spain for the loss of that Colony.

ITALY.

Buonaparte has found it necessary to relax

relax in the prohibitory rigour againſt Britiſh merchandize. The Court of Florence has received permiſſion to import all Britiſh articles of neceſſity.

King Joſeph has began the plunder of the eccleſiaſtical property. Eſtates to the value of ten millions are ordered to be diſpoſed of, two millions of which are ſold; four Dominican Convents have been ſuppreſſed.

By official accounts received from Malta, it appears, that the loſs occaſioned by the exploſion of a powder magazine, which happened on the 18th of July, (ſee p. 860) amounts to—Royal Artillery 14, Thirty-ninth Foot 3, Malteſe Troops 23. The number of inhabitants who ſuffered by the exploſion does not exceed 200. Some houſes, and a ſmall part of one of the curtains in the town of Vittoriosa, on the Cottoniera ſide of the harbour, were thrown down. We are happy to add, that no Officer of the Army or Navy was either killed or wounded.

On the 30th of Auguſt, a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Rome. At Velletri ſome houſes and the church of St. Salvador were thrown down. Very large chaſms appear in the walls of the palace of Ruffinella, which is uninhabitable. Half of the beautiful palace at Zagarola is a heap of ruins. At Nemi, the cloiſter of the Minorites is ruined, and the church divided in four parts. The ſtone edifices at Marino, and other places, are untenable. The houſe of Lucien Buonaparte is ſo conſiderably damaged, that he has been obliged to take refuge at Rome, with the whole of his family. The ſhock was moſt ſevere at Abruzzo, where ſeveral perſons were killed and wounded.

A Letter from an Officer with Sir Sidney Smith mentions the reduction of Fort Licoſa, on the 13th Auguſt; in which affair, Lieut. Sleſſor, Mr. Williams, Midſhipman, and five ſeamen were killed, and near forty ſeamen and marines were wounded.

GERMANY.

Much damage has been done in the towns of Offen and Peſt, in Hungary, by an earthquake, which occurred on the 22d ult.

The city of Frankfort on the 9th ult. was formally transferred by the French Commiſſaries to the Prince Primate.

Auſtria has iſſued a declaration of her ſtrict neutrality. For ſuch an annunciation we were not unprepared. The Cabinet of Vienna has been leſſoned by misfortune into prudence, and will not avow until it is prepared to execute its deſigns.

A Conſcription has been ordered in the Duchy of Cleves, to furniſh the quota which Prince Murat, as a Member of the Confederation of the Rhine, has engaged to ſupply.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has publiſhed a Manifeſto relative to his negotiations with the French Government, ſee p. 968. The Senate returned a moſt loyal anſwer, which concludes with the following ſentiment. "What Prince upon earth can expect ſuch zeal, ſuch exertions from his ſubjects, as your Majeſty, who has never ceaſed, ſince you aſcended the Throne, to diffuſe your benevolence among all deſcriptions ſubjected to your ſceptre; you whoſe wiſdom continues to open every ſource of proſperity; and whoſe meaſures will enſure the enjoyment of theſe bleſſings to the lateſt poſterity; together with the fruit of your great negotiations, and the obligation to bleſs the beloved name of Alexander."

According to letters from Ruſſia, the number of Ruſſian troops upon the frontiers of Ruſſian Courland and Ruſſian Poland, to Oczakow and Cherſon, amounts to 350,000 men. Of theſe, 150,000 are in the neighbourhood of Kamienec, Podoliſki only. Very large magazines are in the rear of theſe troops.

AMERICA.

In the New York papers of the 12th ult. it is ſtated, on the authority of a Capt. Brown, who had arrived there in 20 days from Curaçoa, that after the capture of Coro, Miranda had been defeated by the Spaniards, compelled to re-embark his troops, and on the 19th of Auguſt had returned to Aruba.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 13. A ſudden fire broke out in the rick-yard of farmer Allen, a tenant of Mr. Thornton's, in that quarter of the pariſh of Blunham, in Bedfordſhire, called South mill, at the back of the Parſonage houſe; which in a ſhort time deſtroyed all the ſtacks of hay and ricks of corn; and the dwelling-houſe and offices were with difficulty ſaved. The loſs was nearly covered by the inſurance.

Sept. 23. At ten o'clock this night the Admiralty telegraph, lately erected on *Haldon*, near Exeter, and which communicates with Plymouth, by ſome accident caught fire, the whole of which, together with the glaſſes, &c. was entirely deſtroyed.

Oct. 2. At *Brompton* in Kent, in conſequence of the frames employed in turning the arches of a magazine building there being removed, before the work was ſufficiently dry, the building gave way. Ten workmen were buried in the ruins, of whom ſix have been dug out lifeleſs, and it is feared that the others have ſhared the ſame fate. The arches are ſuppoſed to have contained 60,000 bricks.

Oct. 4. As ſome children were lately playing on a ſtraw-ſtack, belonging to Mr.

Mr. Coulſon, of Bottle Barns, near *Morpeth*, one of them, Mr. C.'s daughter, was ſliding down, when a fork, which had been left upright againſt it, penetrated her ſide, and cauſed her death.

Oct. 11. A few days ſince, a large oblong Britiſh or Daniſh barrow was opened in the pariſh of *Duntesbourne-Abbots*, Glouceſterſhire; in which was found a kiſtraen, or cromlech, containing about 8 or 9 bodies of different ages, many of the bones of which, and the teeth, were entire. The whole length of the barrow, diagonally, was about 30 yards; ſtraight over the ſtones about 40; the width about 20 yards; and the diſtance between the two great ſtones 24 feet. The barrow was compoſed of looſe quarry-ſtones, laid in ſtrata near the great ſtones, and brought from a diſtance. The largeſt ſtone, which has been long known in the country by the name of the Horſe-ſtone, is of the kind of Grey-Withers, or Stonehenge: it is flat on the Eaſt ſide, and round on the ſide which is in the barrow; is 12 feet high from the baſe, and 18 in circumference. The other ſtone lies almoſt flat on the ground, and is about three yards ſquare, and one foot thick. This covers the kiſtraen which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about 4 feet ſquare each, and 6 deep. There is little doubt of its being Britiſh; and it may be called the early altar, or family monument. There are ſeveral other barrows in the neighbourhood; and it is ſingular that the farm adjoining is called Tack Barrows, probably a corruption or abbreviation of ſome other name. The bones are reburied, but the barrow, and the tomb, will be left open ſome time longer, for the inſpection of the curious.

Plymouth, *Oct.* 12. This morning a duel was fought by Mr. Armſtrong, a midſhipman of the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Long, midſhipman of the Reſiſtance, which failed lately from that port leaving him behind. It terminated fatally to the latter.—His antagoniſt's ball entered his right ſide, and lodged in his left ſhoulder. —This circumſtance took place at half paſt eight o'clock, and was not made known till three in the afternoon, when the Port-Admiral ordered ſearch to be made for the deceaſed. He was found lying on his back, his hat on, his pockets turned out, and a cane lying acroſs his arm. The quarrel originated at a hop in Pembroke-ſtreet. Mr. L. was a youth of affable manners, about 18 years old, and, it is ſaid, nearly related to the Duke of Montroſe.—The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder, in conſequence of which Armſtrong and the two ſeconds have been apprehended, and are now in irons.

Oct. 14. A meteor was obſerved about eight this evening at *Swanſea*; during the ſhort time it was viſible, it illuminated a conſiderable extent of the country.

Oct. 16. Two fine young oxen, the property of J. A. Dalrymple, Eſq. of the *Gatehouſe*, Suſſex, died lately ſo ſuddenly, that the men who attended them, could ſcarcely believe them to be dead. On opening them, it appeared from the ſtomach, that they had been licking a gate which had juſt been painted with white lead and oil, and which had occaſioned their death. A ſimilar accident took place a ſhort time ſince, under the obſervation of Mr. Tooths, in Kent.

Oct. 19. G. Rick was this day gored to death by a bull at Pickworth, near *Folkingham*;—the deceaſed had lived with the proprietor of the bull, but had been obliged to leave his ſervice, in conſequence of a determined hoſtility which the animal had manifeſted towards him; they had not ſeen each other for ſome time, when the bull, having ſtrayed from his paſture, met and killed the object of his enmity.

A Profeſſorſhip of Military Surgery has lately been inſtituted in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, by order of his Majeſty.

Five hundred and ſeventy-four ſilver coins have lately been diſcovered near *Cartmel*, in Lancaſhire, by two labourers employed in getting ſtones, on an eſtate belonging to Lord George Henry Cavendiſh. They were incloſed in an unglazed earthen pot. The coins are all in a ſtate of high preſervation, and are now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Cavendiſh. The earthen vaſe was broken to pieces before its contents were diſcovered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, October 2.

It is with great concern we have to ſtate the following melancholy accident. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales was this afternoon on her way to the ſeat of Mr. Locke, at Norbury Park, near Leatherhead, Surrey, in a barouche, attended by Lady Sheffield and Miſs Harriet Mary Cholmondeley, and was driven by her Royal Highneſs's own ſervants. On their arrival at Sutton, they took poſt horſes, and were driven by the poſt-boys belonging to the Cock inn. Her Royal Highneſs's horſes and ſervants were left to refreſh, in order to take her home that evening. Her Royal Highneſs proceeded to Leatherhead, when, on turning a ſharp corner to get into the road which leads to Norbury Park, the carriage was overturned, oppoſite to a large tree, againſt which Miſs Cholmondeley was thrown with ſuch violence, as to be killed on the ſpot. She was ſitting on the front ſeat of the barouche alone. Her Royal Highneſs and Lady Sheffield occupied the back ſeat,

ſeat, and were thrown out together. They went into the Swan inn, at Leatherhead. Sir Lucas Pepys, who lives in that neighbourhood, and had not left Leatherhead (where he had been to viſit a patient) more than a quarter of an hour, was immediately followed, and brought back; and a ſervant was ſent to Mr. Locke's, with an account of the accident. Mrs. L. arrived in her carriage with all poſſible expedition, and conducted the Princeſs to Norbury Park, where Sir Lucas Pepys attended her Royal Highneſs, and, as no ſurgeon was at hand, bled her himſelf. On the following day the Princeſs returned to Blackheath. Her Royal Highneſs received no other injury than a ſlight cut on her noſe, and a bruiſe on one of her arms. Lady Sheffield (wife of Lord Sheffield), who was with her, did not receive the ſlighteſt injury.—An inqueſt was held on the 4th, before C. Jemmet, eſq. Coroner for Surrey, on the body of Miſs Cholmondeley, at the Swan inn, Leatherhead. It appeared, by the evidence of a Mr. Jarratt at Leatherhead, and of an oſtler belonging to the inn, that the Princeſs's carriage, drawn by four horſes, with two poſtillions, while turning round a very acute angle of the road, was overturned. The drivers, through extreme caution, had taken too great a ſweep in turning the corner, which brought the carriage on the riſing ground, and occaſioned its being upſet. The carriage ſwung round a great tree before it fell. When the ſurgeon ſaw the Princeſs of Wales, ſhe moſt benevolently deſired him to go up-ſtairs, as there was a lady who ſtood more in need of his aſſiſtance. The ſurgeon (Mr. Lawdell, of Great Bookham) then went to Miſs Cholmondeley, and found her totally deprived of life. There was a violent contuſion on her left temple; and her death appeared to have been occaſioned by the rupture of a blood veſſel. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. Miſs Cholmondeley was born in 1758, and was the daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Cholmondeley, rector of Hartingford-Bury, and St. Andrew's, Hertford, who was ſon of the third earl of Cholmondeley, and uncle to the preſent earl. Her mother is living, and reſides in Jermyn-ſtreet. On the 8th, at 12 o'clock, the remains of this unfortunate lady were interred in Leatherhead church, cloſe to the ſpot where Lady Thompſon, wife of Sir John Thompſon, ſome years ſince Lord Mayor of London, is buried. The body was, on the evening of the 6th, removed from the Swan inn to an undertaker's near the Church-yard, and was followed to the grave by her brother, George Cholmondeley, eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe; the Hon. Auguſtus Phipps; William Locke, eſq.; S. Gray, eſq.; and ſeveral other gentlemen. The fatal ſpot where this amiable lady met her ſudden death is ſtill viſited by crowds.

Tueſday, Oct. 7.

This morning, at nine, Earl Percy, accompanied by Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Byng, and ſeveral other friends, aſſembled on the Huſtings in Covent Garden, to proceed to the election of a Repreſentative for Weſtminſter. After adminiſtering the oath to the High Bailiff, Mr. Whitbread addreſſed the Electors, and lamented the impoſſibility of finding a man of ſuch exalted talents and enlightened views as Mr. Fox, whom he characteriſed as the beſt friend England ever had. He then alluded to the refuſal of Meſſrs. Sheridan and others, who had been applied to, to repreſent the city, and declared that he could confidently propoſe Earl Percy for their choice, as a candidate who united all the high qualities which could give force to his pretenſions. His ſpeech was received with loud applauſe; and ſeconded by Mr. Elliot. Lord Percy was then almoſt unanimouſly elected. He expreſſed his thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him; and paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox, whoſe character, he declared, he highly eſteemed, though he had not the honour of being perſonally known to him, and whoſe example he ſhould always endeavour to make the guide of his public conduct. His Lordſhip then bowed, and retired from the Huſtings. In the uſual ſcene of confuſion which aroſe on ſcrambling for the materials of the Huſtings, no perſon was ſeriouſly hurt. A crimſon gilt chair, elegantly decorated with laurel, was brought on the ſhoulders of eight or ten men to the door of Hudſon's Hotel, where Lord Percy had retired; his Lordſhip was then chaired round the Market in the uſual form, and afterwards carried in the ſame ſtate down Southampton-ſtreet, and along the Strand to Northumberland-Houſe, where the Populace were regaled with bread and cheeſe and porter.

Wedneſday, October 8.

This night an attempt was made to deſtroy the flotilla at Boulogne. The damage done proves to be very conſiderable; though not more than 300 rockets were diſcharged. One of the Meſſengers who came over with Lord Lauderdale, ſaw three houſes which had been ſet on fire and burnt by the rockets. What damage was done to the ſhipping could not be well aſcertained on account of the ſtrict watch kept over the whole embaſſy. It was ſaid by ſome, that only three rockets had fallen on the ſhips, which had been taken up and thrown into the water without

out doing any miſchief. So much, however, were the enemy terrified by the extraordinary nature of the attack, as well as occupied in counteracting its effects, that during the half hour the boats remained before the town, one ſhell only was diſcharged at them. The rockets or arrows are portable, and any town which can be approached within two miles, would be endangered by their operation. The ſucceſs againſt the ſhipping would have been infinitely greater, had not the boats approached too near the town. The fire in the town was ſeen burning from Dover the morning after the attack.

Saturday, Oct. 11.

A dreadful riot took place a few days ago in Ratcliffe Highway, between a party of Laſcars and another of Chineſe ſailors, who have come home in the ſhips from India. They met nearly 200 in number in Angel-Gardens, Wapping, and aſſailed each other with all ſorts of weapons. After ſeveral were ſeverely wounded, 18 of the ringleaders were ſecured by the Police.—Four Laſcars had a narrow eſcape, as they had cords round their necks, and were juſt about to be turned off from a bedſtead, when they were reſcued by a party of Britiſh ſeamen.

Saturday, October 25.

This day the Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 29th of October, and which was to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs on the 29th of November, was diſſolved; and writs iſſued for a new parliament, to be aſſembled on the 15th of December.—The privilege of Franking, at preſent dormant, recommences on the 6th of November.

Thurſday, October 30.

We are ſorry to record the ſerious diſaſter which has befallen the fleet from Jamaica. The following have foundered.

Pallas	283 tons,	12 men,	1 ſaved.
Raſhleigh,	232	11	all.
Forty-ſecond,	265	12	only 1.
Ann,	220	11	all.
Coverdale,	355	25	all.
Nutwell,	426	29	all.
Herculean,	646	25	22.
Frances,	326	13	all.
Exeter,	503	22	2.
Erin,	290	18	none.
Achilles,	267	14	all.
African,	374	20	11.
Cumberland,	—	—	—
Tons 4419			

Seventy people drowned, excluſive of paſſengers. The Corn, 155 tons, and the Sally, 263 do. were abandoned by their crews during the gale. They have been ſince found at ſea, and the former carried into Philadelphia. The Union is put into Virginia diſmaſted. The Jane ſprung a leak, and bore away for America. Seven ſail, bound to America, parted for their deſtinations; four of them known to be arrived. The Minorca, for London, parted off the Havannah. Thirteen parted during the gale, ſeven of which have arrived; and five remain unaccounted for, viz. Jean, 184 tons; Concord, 315 do.; Acteon, 260 do; Purſuit, 392 do; and Aurora, 267 do.

Recapitulation.—13 foundered; 2 abandoned; 2 gone to America; 7 parted, bound to America; 1 parted, without leave; 71 arrived, with Franchiſe and Penguin; 7 arrived before; 5 unaccounted for; 1 Carmarthen, for London, put into Bermuda. Total 109.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

1. She Would and She Would Not—Fortune's Frolick.
2. The Poor Gentleman—We Fly by Night.
3. Ways and Means—Catch Him Who Can!—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
4. The Mountaineers—Tom Thumb.
5. She Would and She Would Not—We Fly by Night.
7. The Iron Cheſt—Tom Thumb.
8. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—The Hunter of the Alps—We Fly by Night.
9. Sylveſter Daggerwood—*Five Miles Off; or, The Finger-Poſt*—The Lying Valet.
10. Catch Him Who Can!—Five Miles Off—The Priſoner at Large.
11. The Son-in-Law—Five Miles Off—The Jew and the Doctor.
12. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—Peeping Tom.
14. The Hunter of the Alps—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb.
15. The Purſe—Five Miles Off—Ways and
16. Five Miles Off—Inkle and Yarico. [Means.
17. Love Laughs at Lockſmiths—Five Miles Off—We Fly by Night.
18. The Sultan—Five Miles Off—Catch Him Who Can!
19. Seeing is Believing—Five Miles Off—The Follies of a Day.
21. The Hunter of the Alps—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb.
22. The Son-in-Law—Five Miles Off—Animal Magnetiſm.
23. Seeing is Believing—Five Miles Off—The Review.
24. Five Miles Off—The Follies of a Day—Love Laughs at Lockſmiths.
25. Catch Him Who Can!—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb.
26. The Mock Doctor—Five Miles Off—We Fly by Night.
28. The Hunter of the Alps—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb. [and Key.
29. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—Lock
30. Fortune's Frolick—Five Miles Off—The Agreeable Surprize.
31. Ways and Means—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb.

Vol. XLVI. p. 91. A fine marble monument, with appropriate emblems, has been erected in the new city of Waſhington, to the memory of Gen. Montgomery, who fell in the plains of Quebec. The inſcription is concluded with this couplet:

"Montgomery fell—let no fond breaſt repine;
[thine!"

The fate of Wolfe, illuſtrious chief, was

Vol. LXXVI. p. 732, l. 14, for *H. Cunliffe*, r. *Sir Thomas Windſor Hunloke*, bart.

P. 773. The ſon and heir of the Hon. Sir Edward Croſton was born on the *firſt* of Auguſt.

P. 780. The preſent Counteſs of Landaff is daughter (but not *coheireſs*) of Jn. Latouche, eſq. of Harriſtown. Her Ladyſhip's Chriſtian name is *Gertrude*, not *Cecilia*.

P. 868. Iſaac Hitchin and Thomas Fox, (or Rix) two of thoſe who were convicted at Lancaſter aſſizes of a ſhocking offence, and whoſe ſentences had been reſpited for 14 days, were executed on Sept. 27.

P. 871. Sir Richard-Joſeph Sulivan and his brother the Right Hon. John S. were natives of Cork.

P. 882. The leading feature, the grand characteriſtick of Lord Thurlow was inflexible integrity. On this firm baſe was founded his popularity as a Chancellor. It was not in his nature to ſully, much leſs to abuſe, his authority. His deciſions in his Court were truly equitable. No man on earth durſt have approached Thurlow with a bribe. The influence of all the Peers in the realm would have availed nothing againſt the right of the pooreſt cottager. In his Court he was in his element. It was there he diſplayed great patience, great knowledge, and the ſoundeſt judgment. The ſtrength of his mind enabled him eaſily to comprehend, and clearly to diſcuſs, the moſt complicated and involved cafes; and, without any parade, to elucidate with perſpicuity, and to decide with promptitude. He had all the wiſdom, and none of the cunning of a lawyer. He had not a ſpice of vanity in him; but he was ambitious, moſt gloriouſly ambitious, of being a great Chancellor; and he was one. The baſe quality of envy, ſo common among thoſe who aſpire to diſtinction, found no aſylum in the breaſt of Thurlow. There was one man, indeed, whom he *profeſſed* to envy, but in this even his envy was a virtue; that man was the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who held the Seals upwards of 20 years, and never had a decree reverſed. He ardently wiſhed to emulate the example of Hardwicke. As a Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, he had a commanding dignity, that impoſed order on that auguſt aſſembly. But it was always with reluctance that he quitted his ſeat in his Court for his ſeat in the Houſe; he infinitely preferred the cuſhion to the woolſack. The long ſpeeches of the profeſſed Orators contained no muſick for his ear; and he thought the hours ſadly waſted that he could have employed ſo much more to public advantage in his own Court. When he did condeſcend to mix in the debate, he never failed to ſhew the great ſuperiority of ſtrength and brevity over ingenuity and expanſion. He was among Lawyers and Orators what his contemporary Johnſon was among Wits and Authors, a mighty Genius, proudly elevated above all the littleneſs of common minds. He was *not* of the family of the famous Secretary Thurlow. When, on taking his ſeat among the Peers, the obſcurity of his birth was ridiculed by the Duke of Grafton, he did not deny himſelf being the firſt of the family who had ever held any important office in the State; but he made a moſt ſarcaſtic alluſion to the *arms* of the Noble Duke, which his Grace probably remembers to this day. In the early part of his life he was much of a lounger, paſſing a great portion of his time at Nando's. It was by mere chance, and at this very coffee-houſe, that he was engaged in the Douglas cauſe. He had not been retained, nor was there originally any idea of retaining him. But it was neceſſary that a complete ſtatement of all the facts ſhould be drawn, from which to form the briefs; and two of the Counſel being at Nando's, and both declining this office, one of them propoſed that Thurlow, then idling in the coffee-room, or toying with Miſs Hervey in the bar, ſhould undertake it. This he accompliſhed in ſo maſterly a manner, that he had a retaining fee; and at the trial ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf as to acquire inſtant fame, and to lay the foundation of his future greatneſs. He was a rare example of independence, in the true ſenſe of the word. No motive of intereſt could controul him. He had a mind vaſtly above every ſelfiſh conſideration, when it interfered with what he conceived to be right. Hence, more than once, has he attended his Majeſty with the inſignia of his office, when he has been required to affix the Great Seal to any thing of which the grantee was unworthy, or which Thurlow deemed injurious to the publick. Thus, while others were declaiming about patriotiſm, he was practiſing it. His reſignation ſhewed the extreme impolicy of uniting in the ſame perſon, the offices of Speaker of the Upper Houſe, and Lord High Chancellor. This the publick felt and lamented. They equally feel and lament his loſs as a Member of the Britiſh Community, to which he was an honour, a guardian, and a friend.—His Lordſhip

was

was firſt created, in 1788, Lord Thurlow, Baron of Aſhfield, with remainder to his iſſue-male. This title is of courſe extinct; but his Lordſhip had a ſecond patent conferred on him in 1792, as Baron Thurlow of Thurlow in Suffolk, with ſpecial remainder to his nephews, Edward and Thomas, ſons of the Biſhop of Durham, and the Rev. South Thurlow, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, only ſon of John Thurlow, of Norwich, youngeſt brother of the Lord Chancellor, who died in 1782. His Lordſhip was never married, but has left iſſue three daughters; to two of whom he has bequeathed 70,000l. each. To the third (Mrs. Brown), who married againſt his conſent, but who left her huſband to attend him in his laſt illneſs, he has bequeathed only 50l. a month, and that on the expreſs condition that ſhe never returns to her huſband. He has alſo left to Mrs. Hervey an annuity of 1000l. Lord Eldon, one of the executors, has, it is ſaid, refuſed to act.

P. 883. Mr. Gibbon, in his Tour of Switzerland (September 1788), ſays, "Mr. Fox gave me two days of free and private ſociety. He ſeemed to feel, and even to envy, the happineſs of my ſituation; while I admired the powers of a ſuperior man, as they are blended in his attractive character with the ſoftneſs and ſimplicity of a child. Perhaps no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falſehood." In a letter which correſponds with the ſame date Mr. Gibbon ſays, "The Man of the People eſcaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Weſtminſter Election, to the Lakes and Mountains of Switzerland; and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lion d'Or. I ſent a compliment; he anſwered it in perſon, and ſettled at my houſe for the remainder of the day. I have eat and drank, and converſed, and ſat up all night with Mr. Fox, in England; but it never has happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I ſhould enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night. Our converſation never flagged a moment; and he ſeemed thoroughly pleaſed with the place, and with his company.—We had little politicks, though he gave me, in few words, ſuch a character of Pitt, as one great man ſhould give of another, his rival: much of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleaſantly, to Homer and the Arabian Nights: much about the country: my garden (which he underſtands far better than I do), and, upon the whole, I think envies me; and would do ſo were he Miniſter. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited ſome company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Bern and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means. The people gaze on him as a prodigy; but he ſhews little inclination to converſe with them."

It was in the interval between the firſt and ſecond operation, that Mr. Fox expreſſed his conviction that his diſeaſe would terminate fatally. Lord —— ſaid, "that he had made a party for Chriſtmas in the country, and that he had taken the liberty to include Mr. Fox in it without his knowledge. But it will be a new ſcene, Sir," added he, "and I think you will approve of it."—"I ſhall indeed be in a new ſcene by Chriſtmas next," ſaid Mr. Fox. "My Lord, what do you think of the ſtate of the Soul after death?" Lord —— (confounded perhaps by the unexpected turn which Mr. Fox had given to the converſation) made no reply. Mr. Fox continued—"That it is immortal I am convinced. The exiſtence of the Deity is a proof that ſpirit exiſts; why not therefore the ſoul of man? and if ſuch an eſſence as the ſoul exiſts, by its nature it may exiſt for ever. I ſhould have believed in the immortality of the ſoul, though Chriſtianity had never exiſted; but how it acts as ſeparated from the body, is beyond my capacity of judgment. This, however, I ſhall know by next Chriſtmas."—Mrs. Fox here took his hand, and wept; Mr. Fox was much moved—"I am happy," ſaid he, "full of confidence, I may ſay of certainty."

By 10 o'clock on the morning of October 10, crowds of people came from every quarter to take their ſtations in the line through which the Funeral Proceſſion of Mr. Fox was to paſs. The window and ſteps of the different houſes in Pall-Mall, and all the other ſtreets in the line, were by this time all occupied.—A numerous body of Horſe Guards arrived, and were diſtributed along the line, to prevent carriages from breaking into it. Every precaution had been previouſly taken to prevent this kind of diſorder, as the different avenues leading to the Stable-yard were blocked up, and no carriages were allowed to enter, except thoſe which carried company to the Funeral. Several Volunteer Corps, after muſtering at their different parades, marched to St. James's-ſquare, where they remained in brigade until they received orders to line the ſtreet. About 11 o'clock, Mr. Sheridan, the principal Direſtor of the Proceſſion, arrived at Mr. Fox's houſe in the Stable-yard, St. James's. The Weſtminſter Volunteer Cavalry came about the ſame time, and were drawn up between the Houſe and the Palace, beyond which no perſons were

were admitted who had not tickets. At half paſt 12 many Noblemen and Gentlemen had arrived; but the proceſſion did not ſet out till 2. It proceeded along Pall-Mall, Charing-Croſs, Whitehall, and Parliament-ſtreet, to Weſtminſter Abbey; and reached from St. James's to Charing-Croſs, in the following order:

Six Marſhalmen, two and two.
Fifty-ſeven poor men, in mourning cloaks.
High Bailiff.
Six Marſhalmen, two and two.
Electors of Weſtminſter, exactly 144.
Deputation from the Country.
174 Members of the Whig Club.
Houſehold in mourning-cloaks, five.
Mr. Cline and Mr. Hawkins, Surgeons to Mr. Fox; and Mr. Tegart, his Apothecary.
Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Vaughan, and Dr. Moſeley, Phyſicians to Mr. Fox; and Dr. Davy, of Cambridge.
Divines in their gowns, twelve; among whom we noticed Dr. Parr.

The ſix Noblemen who were the pall-bearers, namely, the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonſhire, and the Earl of Carliſle, were on the left ſide of the coffin; and the Lord Chancellor, Lords Albemarle and Thanet, were on the right.

MOURNERS IN COACHES.

Chief Mourner, Lord Holland; Lord Howick and Lord Fitzwilliam followed. Mr. Trotter, Private Secretary to the deceaſed, was the pall-bearer. The Earl of Moira and Lord Spencer. Lord Henry Petty and Lord Ellenborough; Lord Grenville and Lord Sidmouth; Mr. Windham, Mr. Thomas Grenville, and Mr. Plumer.

MOURNERS ON FOOT.

Lords Cowper, Beſborough, Percy, Cholmondeley, Montford, Barrymore, Melbourne, G. Cavendiſh, W. Ruſſell, Petre, T. Townſhend, R. Spencer, Jerſey; the Solicitor General; Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Sheridan, and the Attorney General, cloſed the proceſſion.

OTHER MOURNERS.

General Dundas, Sir J. Aubrey, Sir William Milner, Sir Charles Bamfylde, Colonel Macmahon, Alderman Combe, Lord Oſſulſtone; Meſſrs. Wilberforce, C. Jervoiſe, Johnſon, Lambe, Tuffnell, Beachey, D. O'Brien, Foley, Langley, Cavendiſh, B. Oakley, Glover, Norton, and Chevalier Latrolier, the Pruſſian Chamberlain.

The hearſe, which was entirely covered with the richeſt black Genoa velvet, was ornamented with black ſilk fringe and taſſels. Around its baſe the velvet was enveloped in a variety of folds, in the ſtyle of the Roman draperies. Above appeared the magnificent plume of feathers. The platform was elevated by a flight of three ſteps, on the top of which was placed the coffin, covered with black velvet, with ſix richly chaſed and gilt handles, three on each ſide. The inſcription plates contained only ſimply the name of the deceaſed, and his age; the other ornaments were elegant, but not ſuperfluous. The Funeral Service commenced about three quarters paſt three o'clock, and ended at half paſt four: it was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ireland, the officiating Prebendary, in the abſence of Dr. Vincent, the Dean. In the order of proceſſion it was ſtated, that Bands were to be introduced in various parts. That was not the caſe; and the ſolemn effect of the whole was, in that reſpect, much injured; in place of falling in at proper intervals, and relieving each other, the Bands of the three Regiments of Guards fell in ſide-ways, one at the Palace Gate at St. James's, one next Carlton-houſe, the other next the Horſe Guards, but did not at all join; this ſpoilt very much the effect of the ſcene. All the King's Houſehold Trumpeters were there, dreſſed in black, with cloaks, haberdines, and ſcarfs, and played the "Dead March in Saul," &c. with great effect and impreſſion. The crowd was great; but ſuch was the judicious arrangement made by the Police Magiſtrates on the one hand, by ſtationing their officers in the various diviſions, ſo as to embrace every avenue, and the diſpoſitions of the Horſe and Foot Guards, with the Volunteers under the command of Major-Generals Anſtie and Calvert, that not the moſt trifling diſorder occurred. The Body was removed on Thurſday night from the private chamber to the ſaloon, which was previouſly lined with black cloth. The coffin was placed on treſſels, with ſix wax candles, three on each ſide. Banner-rolls, and other of the uſual inſignia, were placed around in the uſual form. The apartment was illuminated during the night. The Body is depoſited in a grave of conſiderable depth, which is immediately adjoining the monument of the great Ld. Chatham, and within 18 inches of the grave of the late illuſtrious W. Pitt.

Mr. Fox's laſt Will.

"Whereas the late Mr. Herdman, of Hatton Garden, did by his will give and bequeath unto me a Legacy of Five Hundred Guineas, which ſum I ſhall be entitled at ſome future time to receive, together with the intereſt that will become due for the ſame: now, I do hereby give and bequeath one moiety or equal part of all ſuch monies unto my Nephew, Henry Fox, ſon of General Fox; and the other moiety or half part thereof unto Robert Stephen, a youth now living with Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke in America.

"And whereas I am entitled to one annuity or clear yearly ſum of One Hundred Pounds, lately granted to me by his Grace John Duke of Bedford, for and during

ing the term of the natural life of Harriet Willoughby, in the grant thereof named: now, I do hereby give and bequeath the ſame annuity unto my wife Elizabeth-Bridget for and during the term of her natural life, if ſhe the ſaid Harriet Willoughby ſhall ſo long live; and from and after the deceaſe of my ſaid wife, unto the ſaid Harriet Willoughby, for her own uſe and benefit.

"I give, deviſe, and bequeath all the reſt and reſidue of my perſonal eſtate, of what nature or kind ſoever, not by me before diſpoſed of, and alſo all and ſingular my real eſtates, whatſoever and whereſoever, unto my ſaid wife Elizabeth-Bridget, her heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, for ever; only I wiſh her to make preſents, in my name, of any books, pictures, or marble, ſhe thinks fit, as remembrances of me, to the following friends: Lord Holland, General Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hare, the Biſhop of Down, Lord John Townſhend, Miſs Fox, and Mr. Bouverie. There are many others whom I love and value to the greateſt degree, but theſe are my oldeſt connexions.

"I nominate, conſtitute, and appoint my ſaid wife Elizabeth-Bridget ſole executrix of this my will; and, revoking all former wills by me made, do declare this only to be my laſt will and teſtament. In teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this twenty-firſt day of July, eighteen hundred and two years.

"Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by the ſaid Charles-James Fox, as and for his laſt will and teſtament, in the preſence of us, &c. &c. C. J. FOX.

EDWARD KENT.
CHARLES PEMBROKE.
ROBERT GILES.

"Proved at London, 20th October, 1806, before the Worſhipful Samuel Pearce, Doctor of Laws, and Surrogate, by the oath of the Hon. Elizabeth-Bridget Fox, widow, the relict and ſole executrix, to whom adminiſtration was granted."

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of H. Howard. eſq. M. P. for Glouceſter, a daughter.

The lady of Sir D. Mackworth, bart. a ſon.

At Taunton, the wife of William Hanning, eſq. a daughter.

In Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Peter Boyle Blaquiere, a ſon.

Sept. 23. At Grange, near Wakefield, the ſeat of John Lifter Kaye, eſq. Lady Amelia Kaye, a daughter.

At Penrice caſtle, co. Glamorgan, Lady Mary Talbot, a daughter.

At his ſeat at Thame park, co. Oxford, the wife of Philip T. Wykham, eſq. a daugh.

25. The wife of James Johnſtone, eſq. of Alva, in Scotland, a ſon.

26. At her houſe in Manchester-ſquare, Lady Lambert, a ſon.

At the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langriſhe's, on Stephen's-green, Dublin, the wife of Thomas St. George, eſq. a daughter.

28. In the Royal Creſcent, Bath, the wife of Charles Walmeſley, eſq. a ſon.

29. The wife of Major Young, of the Royal Bucks Militia, a ſon.

At Middleton-hall, co. Caermarthen, the lady of Sir William Paxton, a ſon.

30. The wife of the Rev. H. Sainſbury, of Beckington, a ſon.

Oct. 1. At Tiverton, Devon, the lady of Sir John Duntze, bart. a ſon and heir.

4. At Hope, near Manchester, the wife of Cha. Bayley, eſq. of Calcutta, a daughter.

7. The wife of Thomas Smith, eſq. of the Chapter-houſe, St. Paul's, a daughter, being her thirteenth child.

At Saltaſh, Devon, the wife of Brigadier-general Nepean, a ſon.

8. At Bath, the wife of Major Gray, a daughter.

9. At Netherby, co. Cumberland, Lady Catharine Graham, a daughter.

At Berlin, her Highneſs the Electoral Princeſs of Heſſe, a prince.

10. At Hanwell, Middleſex, the wife of Wm. Ramſay, eſq. of Jamaica, a daughter.

11. The wife of Mr. Becket, brewer, of Enfield, Middleſex, a ſon.

12. At Letterfoury, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Jas. Gordon, bart. a daughter.

13. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jn. Archer Houblon, eſq. a ſon.

14. The wife of William Maſon, eſq. of Tower-hill, a ſon.

At Bangor caſtle, in the North of Ireland, the lady of Rt. Hon. Col. Ward, a ſon.

15. At Rollefton-hall, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Oſwald Moſley, bart. a daughter.

19. In the City-road, the wife of Thomas-James Riley, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, a daughter.

20. The wife of Charles Stuart, eſq. of Stow, co. Glouceſter, a ſon.

23. The wife of Archdale Wilſon Tayler, eſq. of Barham-wood, Herts, a ſon, being her eighteenth child.

In Glouceſter-place, the wife of James Hewett Maſſy Dawſon, eſq. a daughter.

27. In Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of William Haſlewood, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Jn. Owen, of Fulham, Middleſex, a ſon and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4. MR. Thomas Sharpe, of Fenchurch-ſtr. to Frances, eldeſt dau. of Joſeph Sibley, eſq. of St. Alban's.

11. Arthur Champernowne, eſq. of Darlington, Devon, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Buller, eſq. of Morval, Cornw.

25. At

25. At Weſtport-houſe, in Ireland, Jn. Cator, eſq. of Beckenham-place, Kent, to the eldeſt daughter of Roſs Mahon, eſq. of Caſtlegar, co. Galway, and niece to the Marquis of Sligo.

27. Mr. John Cox, of Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Jane, only daugh. of Mr. Tho. Axtell, of Pentonville.

30. Mr. James Robinſon, of London, ſurgeon, ſon of the Rev. T. R. vicar of St. Mary's, Leiceſter, to Miſs Chorley.

Oct. 1. At Waltham abbey, John-Hen. Elvington, eſq. captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, to the only daughter of James Reed, eſq. of Warlies park, Eſſex.

2. At Kingſton, Surrey, Mr. Rt. Baldwin, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Maria, dau. of Henry Baldwin, eſq. of Kingſton.

Mr. W. F. Chapman, of Dalby terrace, to Miſs Zeiltzke, of Pentonville.

3. At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Haccombe, to the only daughter of Walter Palk, eſq. of Marley, Devon.

4. At Langford, J. Dawſon, eſq. of the 1ſt Royal Surrey Militia, to Miſs Whitby, of Bath-Hampton-houſe, Wilts.

6. At Exmouth, co. Devon, Cheſelden Henſon, eſq. of Bainton-houſe, co. Northampton, to the only daughter of the Rev. Leigh Hoſkins Maſters, of Derbyſhire, late rector of Lympsfield, Surrey.

8. Richard Teaſdale, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, widow, daughter of the late Rawſon Aiſlabie, eſq. of Newington, Middleſex.

11. By ſpecial licence, the Rev. George Moore, eldeſt ſon of the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Miſs Harriet-Mary Bridges, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Brooke B. bart. of Goodneſtone, Kent.

13. At Freeland houſe, in Perthſhire, Wake Hore, eſq. of Harperſtown, co. Wexford, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth-Thornton Ruthven, daughter of the late James Lord Ruthven.

15. A. C. Macartney, eſq. captain in the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Woollett; and Samuel Judd, eſq. of Stamford, to Miſs Louiſa-Anne Woollett; daughters of the late Nicholas W. eſq. of Sittingbourn, Kent.

Mr. Walker, bookſeller, to Mrs. Sael, both of the Strand.

16. Alexander Maitland, eſq. of King's Arms-yard, Coleman-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of Cha. Gordon, eſq. of Gower-ſtr.

18. John Kettle, eſq. of Over Seile, co. Leiceſter, to Miss Mackenzie, daughter of the late Capt. George M. of the 60th Foot.

Stanley Stokes, eſq. of Doctors Commons, to Miſs Manton, of Dover-ſtreet.

20. Archibald Gloſter, eſq. his Majeſty's attorney-general for the iſland of Trinidad, to Miſs Thompſon, of Lower Tooting, Surr.

25. John-Charles Purling, eſq. to the ſecond daughter of Nathaniel Middleton, eſq. of Townhill, near Southampton.

Deaths.

March 10. AT Jaffrat, in Ceylon, Lieut.-col. Jeanneret, in the E. India Company's ſervice.

April 22. At Fort Dommonda, on the coaſt of Africa, Joſeph Venables, eſq. deputy-governor of that fort.

May 20. At Stockholm, aged 90, Sarah-Elizabeth v. Linné, widow of the celebrated Naturaliſt, Carl v. Linné, Knight of the Polar Star, and daughter of John Moræus, M. D. phyſician at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia.

25. At Windſor, aged 30, of a pulmonary conſumption, Mr. John Ricketts, one of his Majeſty's pages.

June 1. At Grenada, the Hon. Alexander Scott, a member of his Majeſty's Privy Council for that colony.

20. On board the Sea-horſe, in the Mediterranean, Mr. Hugh Mathiſon.

July 10. At his houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare (where he reſided for 40 years), George Stubbs, eſq. the celebrated Painter and Anatomiſt. He was born at Liverpool in 1724; where he early in life was diſtinguiſhed by the ſuperiority of his anatomical reſearches. When about 30 years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his ſtudies; and, when he afterwards ſettled in the Metropolis, was not leſs celebrated for his talents as a Painter. From this combination of ſcience, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and uſeful work*, "The Anatomy of the Horſe; including a particular Deſcription of the Bones, Cartilages, Muſcles, Faſcias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in Eighteen Tables, all done from Nature;" which not only reflects great honour on the Author, but on the Country in which it was produced. "France may reap great credit from the Veterinarian School lately eſtabliſhed in that country; but what praiſe is not due to a private perſon who, at his own expence and with the incredible labour and application of *years*, began, continued, and completed the admirable work before us! But it is impoſſible to give our readers an adequate idea of Mr. Stubbs's performance without placing the book itſelf before their eyes. All we can therefore add concerning it is, that the author himſelf diſſected a great number of horſes, for the ſake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever (if we are not greatly miſtaken) be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and

* In order to pay greater attention to this grand work, he ſecluded himſelf for 10 months at Horſted, near Barton, in Lincolnſhire.

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the plates were likewiſe engraved by his own hand. In ſhort, we are at a loſs whether moſt to admire this artiſt, as a *diſſector*, or as a *painter* of animals. Of his excellence in the laſt-mentioned capacity, few of our readers, who have *any* pretenſions to *connoiſſeurſhip*, can be ſuppoſed ignorant; eſpecially as ſome of his admirable pieces have appeared at the public exhibitions. His pictures of the *lion and horſe* and *lion and ſtag*, in particular, were deſervedly applauded by the beſt judges; nor were his *brood-mares* leſs excellent, though in a very different ſtyle of painting: yet we think we have ſeen ſome of his animal *portraits*, both of wild and tame ſubjects, that are, if poſſible, ſuperior to thoſe above mentioned." Such was the character (and it is a very juſt one) that was given of Mr. Stubbs by the authors of the Monthly Review in 1767; and that their opinion was not ſingular, will appear from the letter of Profeſſor Camper, which we have given in p. 896. From that period till his death were the talents of this great Artiſt unremittingly exerted in both the branches of ſcience which he ſo ſucceſsfully had cultivated. As a painter of Animals he to the laſt remained unrivaled; and his profound ſkill in Anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perſeverance in the ſtudy. He may alſo be almoſt ſaid to be the inventor of a peculiar ſpecies of painting landſcapes, &c. on *large plates of enamel*; of which ſome moſt valuable ſpecimens will appear when his collection is brought forward for ſale (which, we underſtand, it will be in the early part of the next year). The prints which he publiſhed are: The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion, the Labourers; the Haymakers and Reapers; a Horſe affrighted by a Lion, with its companion, Tigers at Play; a Lion devouring a Horſe—a Horſe affrighted at a Lion—two Tigers—a Lion—and a Tiger, and three Prints of Single Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finiſhed drawings, for an elaborate Work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publiſh only three parts out of ſix, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Expoſition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger and common Fowl, in Thirty Tables." The Firſt Number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the Second, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an enumeration of the parts lying under them, with a deſcription of the common Integuments; and the Third, the common Integuments taken off, with the Membrana Adipoſa and Fat. In the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Numbers, Mr. S. meant to have deſcribed the firſt, ſecond, and third Lays of Muſcles taken off. Mr. Stubbs's habits of life were almoſt as extraordinary as his intellectual attainments. When a young man, ſo ardent was his thirſt for acquiring experience by practical diſſection, that he very frequently braved thoſe dangers from putridity, &c. which would have appalled the moſt experienced practitioner; and ſuch was his muſcular ſtrength, that he has more than once carried a dead horſe on his back up two flights of a narrow ſtaircaſe to the diſſecting-room on the attic floor. He was always a very early riſer; and his conſtitution continued robuſt to the laſt. Long after he was fourſcore, he has often walked from Seymour-ſtreet to Fleet-ſtreet, and back again, before the regular hour of breakfaſt. He enjoyed an excellent ſtate of health; was remarkably abſtemious; eating little food, and drinking only water, for the laſt 40 years. He has left the whole of his property to Mrs. Spencer, a near relation, who has been for a great number of years his conſtant companion, and principal aſſiſtant, both in his literary and his anatomical purſuits.

July 20. In his 19th year, Mr. C. Wentworth, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. W. of the Star inn in Oxford. He was a midſhipman on-board the Raiſonable, commanded by Capt. Rowley, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards ſailed with Sir Home Popham to South America, where he was preſent at our late conqueſt of Buenos Ayres, the particulars of which he had juſt tranſmitted to his friends, when, by ſome accident, a few minutes after he had ſent off his letter, he fell overboard, and was drowned; and, to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the ſame poſt brought an account of the melancholy event.

28. At Meſſina, in Sicily, in his 27th year, Capt. Roger Tomlin, of the 35th Regiment of Foot (late of Kettering, Northamptonſhire), aſſiſtant Adjutant-general to the Britiſh Forces in the Mediterranean. The death of this moſt promiſing and excellent young officer is a very affecting inſtance of the inſtability of human life and human hope. He had juſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and humanity on the memorable plains of Maida, and ſigned the official returns of the battle, when he ſunk into an early grave. In that action, ſo honourable to Britiſh proweſs, he took an active part, and eſcaped all its perils, though one ball grazed his boot, a ſecond wounded his horſe, and a ſhot carried away the hilt of his ſword. During the heat of the action he reſcued from death and received the ſubmiſſion of the French General Compere, who, wounded and diſmounted, was on

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the point of periſhing under the charge of the Britiſh bayonet. For this act of humanity that officer, on ſurrendering his ſword, expreſſed his gratitude and admiration in the warmeſt terms. But he enjoyed the glory of that ſplendid day too ſhort a time; his exertions and fatigue under a burning ſun terminated in a fever, which, after an illneſs of nine days, brought him to the grave, and thus extinguiſhed all the fair and glowing proſpects before him, to the deep regret of his brave aſſociates, and to the inexpreſſible affliction of his family and friends, who had ſcarcely read in the Gazette the accounts of his ſafety, when the painful tidings reached them of his premature death. In him his Country has to lament the loſs of the future ſervices of a young officer who diſplayed abilities in his profeſſion of the firſt order; the Army one of its brighteſt ornaments, who, by his talents and genius, bid fair to add ſtill to its luſtre. Without a military education, he had made himſelf well acquainted with thoſe branches of the Mathematicks connected with military affairs; and of his acquirements he gave ſome very ſatisfactory proofs. His leiſure hours were never ſpent in idle diſſipation or frivolous purſuits, but were conſtantly directed to the ſtudy of his profeſſion, or the acquiſition of general ſcience. At the early age of 26 he had attained a conſiderable rank in the Army without purchaſe. He began his military career as a cadet in the 85th Regiment of Foot, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, in which he ſoon received a pair of colours, and ſerved with that regiment at the occupation of Madeira, and in the Weſt Indies. At the Peace of Amiens he returned to the boſom of his family and friends, remaining on half-pay till the renewal of hoſtilities, when he was appointed to the 97th or Queen's German Regiment, which he joined at Cork, where he gained univerſal eſteem. Soon after, at the recommendation of Lieut.-col. Gordon, who had early diſtinguiſhed his merit, and ever continued his friend and patron, he received, through Gen. Sir John Moore, a lieutenancy in his regiment, the 52d. On the appointment of Col. Gordon to the Military Secretaryſhip at the Horſe Guards, he recommended him to the notice of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief; in whoſe office he was received as aſſiſtant Secretary, where he remained till the Spring of 1805, when ill health obliging him to relinquiſh it, he received, as a teſtimony of H. R. Highneſs's approbation, a company in the newly-raiſed regiment of Malta. On the fitting out of the then Secret Expedition under Sir James Craig, he was honoured with an appointment on the Staff, and joined at Portſmouth as aſſiſtant Adjutant-general, a moſt flattering proof of H. R. Highneſs's good opinion of him. Whilſt the Expedition remained at Malta he was gazetted to a company in the 24th, and ſoon after went with the Army to the kingdom of Naples, but quitted it for Sicily on the unfortunate termination of the Auſtrian Campaign, where he remained till a part of the Forces being detached into Calabria, he accompanied them as acting head of the Adjutant-general's department; and a new ſcene of glory was diſplayed to him, in which he well filled his part, but which eventually was deſtined to cloſe all his proſpects, and cut him off in the bloom of life, and amidſt the laurels of Victory. His afflicted relatives have the ſad conſolation of hearing "that he was beloved and reſpected in the Army as an officer and man; that he received the kind attentions of Friendſhip in his laſt moments; and that he was honourably buried." He was interred on the evening of the 28th of July on the glacis of the citadel of Meſſina, with all poſſible military honours, the Grenadier Company of his Regiment attending, and followed by the Officers in garriſon; the Funeral Service being read by the Rev. Mr. Cofferail, chaplain of the troops in Malta. A marble ſlab points out the ſpot (to uſe the expreſſive language of a moſt reſpectable officer, his worthy friend and colleague) "which contains the mortal part of as good a Man, as brave a Soldier, and as uſeful a Servant to his Country, in the ſphere in which he acted, as the Britiſh Army ever poſſeſſed."

28. At Meſſina, after an illneſs of ten days, of a fever, brought on by exceſſive fatigue whilſt in Calabria, Lieut.-col. Johnſtone, of the 58th Foot. He was an officer of great experience; 38 years of age; had ſerved 23 years in various climates; was wounded in the Weſt Indies; and at the battle of Alexandria, being Major of the 44th, took the command of that regiment in the field, on Lieut.-col. Ogilvy being killed, and Colonel (now General) Tilſon being wounded.

Aug. 4. Mr. C. Auſtin, a reſpectable inhabitant of Boſton, in New England, was ſhot in a public ſtreet, by O. Selfridge, eſq. The witneſſes examined by the Coroner ſtated, that they obſerved the deceaſed and the priſoner meet in State-ſtreet, and in leſs than a minute afterwards, they ſaw Selfridge take a piſtol from a ſide pocket, and diſcharge it upon Auſtin. Auſtin inſtantly ſtruck him with a ſmall ſtick he had in his hand; Selfridge then threw the piſtol with great violence at his head, and ſnatched the ſtick from his hand; Auſtin fell from the ſide path on the pavement, and Selfridge

ridge continued to beat him with the ſtick, till ſome perſons came up, who, with great force, prevented him from proceeding farther. Auſtin never ſpoke after, but expired inſtantly; the blood was guſhing from his mouth. The ball entered his breaſt, juſt below the left pap, and paſſed through his body. No evidence was offered by the priſoner, who was committed for trial. This event originated in a diſpute between Selfridge and the father of the deceaſed, in conſequence of which the priſoner poſted him in the newſpapers as a ſcoundrel and a coward. The ſon, who is only 18, attempted to revenge the inſult offered to his father.

19. David George, of Swanſea, a poor fiſherman; who loſt his life in the following ſingular manner: ſome unexpected ſucceſs in the morning induced him to go out to fiſh off the Pier-head late in the evening, accompanied by his ſon and two men; they had drawn the net on ſhore, and, whilſt George was clearing it, obſerving a ſmall ſole entangled in the meſhes of the net, he put the head of the fiſh between his teeth to draw it through (a common practice, we underſtand, with fiſhermen); but whether in ſo doing, or in going to open his mouth afterwards, cannot be aſcertained, the fiſh ſlipped into his throat, and choked him in a few minutes. Medical aſſiſtance was obtained with all poſſible ſpeed; but every effort to extract the ſole proved unavailing, while a chance of ſaving the man's life remained; nor was it until the operation of opening the windpipe had been performed, that the whole of the fiſh could be removed. The poor fellow has left a pregnant widow, with five ſmall children.

20. At Pilſgate, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 26, Mr. John Siſſon, farmer. He was aſſiſting his reapers, and urging them to cut as much corn that night as the light would permit, when ſome of them refuſed to work longer, and one by his inſolence ſo incenſed Mr. S. as to induce him to ſtrike him; upon which Jn. Ward, the ſon of the man, who was alſo employed in the field, immediately ſtruck Mr. S. a violent blow on the ſide of the head with a wheat-hook, and, although he had on a ſtrong hat, the weapon penetrated his ſkull. He languiſhed four days, and then expired, leaving a pregnant widow and 5 ſmall children. Ward has been ſince convicted at a ſeſſion of magiſtrates of the ſoke of Peterborough, and executed.

22. A child about 4 years old, belonging to Mr. Pugmore, carpenter, of Empingham, Rutland, was killed in a melancholy and extraordinary way. The father had climbed up a plum-tree on his premiſſes in order to ſhake down the fruit, which the infant ſtood below to pick up, when the bough upon which he ſat broke, and in falling violently daſhed the head of the child againſt a ſtone trough, and killed it on the ſpot.

24. Edward Hughes, a private marine on-board the Rocheſter priſon-ſhip, lying at Gillingham, Kent. Having obtained leave to go on-ſhore for the purpoſe of tranſacting ſome buſineſs, as he was returning acroſs the lines between nine and ten o'clock at night, of the 21ſt, he was met by four men, who, he ſaid, he believed to be ſoldiers belonging to the Guards, and was beat by them in a moſt unmerciful manner. He, however, contrived to reach his ſhip, where he became ſo ill that it was found neceſſary to ſend him on-board the Argonaut hoſpital-ſhip, where he was immediately examined, and it was diſcovered that his ſkull was fractured in two places, his eyes nearly beat out, and his body very much bruiſed. On his wriſts and arms were marks as if occaſioned by being forcibly held, while ſtruggling to eſcape: every attention was paid him, but without effect; he died this morning.

27. Drowned, in croſſing the river Ule, between Leyburn and Middleham, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, in conſequence of his horſe plunging and leaping into the water from the ferry-boat, Mr. J. Woodward, of Stockton-upon-Tees, leaving a wife and eight children.

29. At Monk's-Eleigh, Robert Ford. Having behaved in an unbecoming manner to his father, Mr. James Ford, on the preceding day, the latter took up a pair of hempen bags, and ſtruck him therewith, in which was unfortunately a hog-knife (unknown to the parent), which penetrated into the vertebræ of his back, and wounded him ſo deſperately that he died this day.

Sept. . . . . . At his houſe in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, aged 71, Hector Graham, eſq. regiſter of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was father of Grace the preſent Baroneſs Norwood in her own right, who married, in 1778, John Lord Norbury, lord chief juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Graham was a man of the moſt parſimonious habits; and his propetty, which is very conſiderable, devolves to the family of his only child, Lady Norwood.

At Aſkam-Bryam, near York, aged 70, the Rev. John Preſton, prebendary of Riccall, in that cathedral, and rector of Marſton and Poſton, both in the dioc. of York.

Aged 48, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. William W. of Leeds.

Mrs. Clare, relict of Wm. C. gent. late of Ibſtock, co. Leiceſter.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of North Repps.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Winchester, wife of Mr. W. one of the King's meſſengers.

In his 73d year, Mr. Drake, ſurgeon, of Cambridge.

In Fleet-ſtreet, Mr. Thatcher, a reſpectable ſeedſman, and one of the oldeſt inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

Sept. 1. At Baldock, Herts, on his birthday, aged 52, Mr. Andrews; who, for ſome weeks previous to his death, had a preſentiment it would happen on that day.

At Woolwich, Kent, the infant ſon of Capt. Cleaveland, Royal Horſe Artillery.

2. Mr. Feutzkey, of Portland-ſtreet, Soho, tailor to the Duke of Glouceſter. Riding a ſpirited horſe, the beaſt threw him, and he expired ſhortly after.

At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Bodicoate, relict of John B. eſq. of Weſterham, Kent.

Mr. John Stanton, of Pentonville. He fell a victim to a ſudden and unexpected diſeaſe, while enjoying the ſociety of his friends and relations in Glouceſterſhire.

At her niece's houſe at Walworth, Surrey, in her 92d year, and much regretted, Mrs. Anne Baſnett, relict of the late Richard B. eſq. of Jamaica.

Aged 64, Mrs. Aſhley, wife of Mr. A. farmer, of Croyland, co. Lincoln.

At Pedmore, co. Worceſter, Mrs. Biggs, wife of Tho. B. eſq. banker, Stourbridge.

At Knightſbridge, Middleſex, Mrs. Wigley, wife of the Rev. Edward W. vicar of Yardley, co. Worceſter.

3. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Wm. Walter, landlord of the King Henry public-houſe, in Red Lion-ſtreet, Whitechapel, having many words with his wife, who flew to a neighbour's houſe for ſhelter, in the abſence of every perſon, hung himſelf. He had betrayed ſymptoms of inſanity for ſome time paſt, and drove his beſt cuſtomers from his houſe.

4. At Kentiſh-town, Mrs. Leigh, widow of Edward L. eſq. late of Took's-court, Chancery-lane, but formerly of Bipſham-hall, co. Lancaſter.

5. At his lodgings in Caſtle-ſtreet, Canterbury, in his 17th year, in conſequence of an hemorrhage on the lungs, Cornet A. Thiele, of the 2d Light Dragoons of the German Legion.

Richard Crowch, eſq. of Walcot parade, Bath, formerly a ſurgeon and apothecary of eminence at Warminſter.

Egerton Allcock, eſq. of Bromley park, co. Stafford.

At her houſe at Snareſbrook, Eſſex, after a few days illneſs, Lady Hopkins, relict of the late Sir John H. knt. and alderman of London, lord mayor in 1791.

At Twickenham meadows, Middleſex, in her 90th year, Mrs. Cambridge, widow of Richard Owen C. eſq.

At her houſe in Merrion-ſtreet, Dublin, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Savage, dau. of the late Col. Luſhington, and relict of Major Charles S. late of Rock-Savage, co. Down, Ireland.

6. Of an apoplectic fit, aged about 53 years, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London, which he had alſo been the driver of for upwards of 28 years. Allowing all above 27 years for the time he had reſted, or been prevented by illneſs (which is thought to be more than ſufficient), he muſt have travelled 364,404 miles, equal to 22 times the circumference of the globe: the diſtance from London to Wellingborough being 67 miles, which he went over ſix days a week; during all which time the paſſengers in this coach were never robbed, though no guard was employed. He was much reſpected for his ſobriety and ſtability, and has left a widow and eight children to lament their loſs. He drove the coach home from London on the above day, and appeared as well as uſual for about two hours, when, being in his ſhop, he ſuddenly dropped down, and expired in a few minutes.

At Rottingdean, in his 72d year, James Ingram, ſen. eſq.

At Fareham, Hants, in an apoplectic fit, Samuel Hemphill, eſq. of the Royal Navy, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Donegal.

At her mother's houſe at Stoke-Newington, Miſs Caroline F. Robley, one of the daughters of the late J. R. eſq. of that place. Her death was occaſioned by the breaking of a blood-veſſel, at her brother's houſe in Ruſſel-ſquare, about ten weeks ſince, which brought on a rapid decay, and baffled all medical ſkill.

Mr. John Mare, many years clerk in the Crown-office.

As Mr. Tho. Barrington and his ſervant were returning from Wexford, in a ſmall cot, to his uncle's at Johnſtown, about 2 miles from Wexford, while croſſing the Slimes, Mr. B. in endeavouring to force his way with a pole, went to the ſide where a caſk of beer was placed, when the cot upſet, and he was unfortunately drowned. The man was ſaved by getting on the bottom of the cot.

7. At Wrenbury, co. Cheſter, in her 76th year, much lamented by her friends and relatives, Mrs. Elizabeth Sproſton; who ſuſtained a long and afflicting illneſs with that piety, fortitude, and reſignation, that ſo eminently marked her conduct during a life moſt exemplarily irreproachable.

After retiring to bed apparently in good health, Mr. George Clarke, of Thoreſby park, of which he had been keeper nearly 50 years. He was allowed to be one of the beſt ſhots in the kingdom; and, although in his 77th year, he, the very day before

before his death, shot a buck at near 200 yards distance.

The infant daughter of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, of Oakham, Surrey.

In Stratton-street, Miss Dowdeswell, daughter of the late Right Hon. Wm. D.

8. At his lodgings upon the Hot-well-road, Bristol, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, usually denominated the Irish Giant, having fallen a sacrifice to a disease of the lungs, combined with an affection of the liver, in the 46th year of his age. His real name was Patrick Cotter; he was of obscure parentage in Kinsale, and by trade originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon size rendered him a mark for the avarice of a showman, who, for the payment of 50l. per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to *under-let* the liberty of showing him, to another speculator; and poor Cotter, resisting this nefarious transaction, was addled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a sponging-house in Bristol. In this situation he was, happily for him, observed by a gentleman of the city, who had some business to transact with the Sheriff's officer. His simple demeanour and extreme distress induced Mr. W. to make enquiries respecting him; and having reason to think that he was unjustly detained, he very generously became his bail, and ultimately so far investigated the affair, that he not only obtained for him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligations to serve his task-master any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his last breath a most lively sense of the obligation conferred upon him when a stranger and in need; an obligation which he manifested also by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated; and by the farther assistance of his benefactor, he was enabled to set up for himself, in the fair then held in St. James's. Success crowned his undertaking; in three days, instead of being in penury, he saw himself possessed of 30l. English money! Let those who know the peasantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his person, until the two last years, when, having realized an independence sufficient to keep a carriage, and secure to him the conveniences of life, he declined what was exceedingly irksome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, as he was neither averse to a cheerful glass nor pleasant company. He had naturally good sense, and his mind was not uncultivated. He departed without the smallest apparent pain or agony. He has still living a mother and a few distant relations, for whom he has made ample provision. To prevent any attempt to disturb his remains, of which he had the greatest horror, a grave is sunk to the depth of twelve feet in the solid rock, and such precautions taken as would effectually render abortive either force or stratagem. The stupendous coffin prepared for him by Mr. Panting, undertaker, of Bristol, is in length 9 feet 5 inches; five men got into it with ease, and had the lid placed upon it. The brass-plate contains the following inscription: "Patrick Cotter O'Brien, of Kinsale, Ireland, whose stature was 8 feet 1 inch. Died Sept. 8, 1806, aged 46 years." There are some emblems on it, denoting the deceased to have belonged to the Masonic Order of Knights Templars.

Mr. William Kent, governor of Lewes castle, Sussex.

Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. James C. of Pentonville, and niece of the late Lady Frankland, of Holles-str. Cavendish-squa.

Drowned, while bathing at Tramore, Richard Edmonds, esq. of Kilkenny.

9. At Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, John Cross, son of Mr. C. proprietor of the mail-coaches at Portsmouth. About three weeks since, he went to the island, with two gentlemen from London, and some friends of Portsmouth. After riding hard in one of their excursions, the day being extremely hot, he and one of his companions went into the water, in a very heated state. Soon after, he was taken so ill that he could proceed no farther towards home than Shanklin, where he expired, after suffering much pain. He was a remarkably fine young man, and had nearly completed his 17th year.

At his country-seat at Sydenham, Kent, aged 63, James Warne, esq.

At his house at Laytonstone, Essex, Gilbert Alder, esq.

10. Miss Cox, daughter of Mr. C. attorney, of Bristol.

At Plymouth-dock, Mr. John-Peters Hughes, son of Mr. Benj. H. of Bristol.

At Mr. Merrick's, in Queen-square, Bristol, in her 71st year, Mrs. Davis, late of Pensford, co. Somerset.

11. At Brighthelmstone, suddenly, at a friend's house, Richard Cooke, esq. of Clarence-house, Kensington.

At Margate, in an apoplectic fit, aged 47, Mrs. Mary Pickles, wife of Mr. P. of Vine-street, Piccadilly.

In Arundel-street, Strand, Wm. Wilson, esq. of Ayton, in Cleveland, co. York.

12. George, son of Mr. Starkey, stationer, of Newgate-street.

In Hanover-street, Lieut.-col. Skyring, of the Royal Artillery.

13. At Borrowdale, in Cumberland, in his

his 83d year, the Rev. John Harriſon, of which place he had been paſtor 54 years.

14. Suddenly, aged 48, R. W. Hotham, eſq. of York, brewer. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1802; and was a captain in the York Volunteer Corps. As a man and a good citizen, his death is juſtly and deſervedly regretted.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, Clare-market, aged 37, Mrs. Livingſton. She was in perfect health at 8 in the morning, and a corpſe at 10 in the evening.

15. Aged 77, Mr. Packer, of Drury-lane Theatre. His decay had been for the laſt ſix months gradual, and his death was eaſy. He was the father of the Stage, and had been near half a century on the London boards, if not upwards of that period. The remains of this veteran performer and reſpectable private character were interred in the burial-ground of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on the 21ſt, attended by a great number of Theatrical Gentlemen of the Old School, to which he belonged; at the head of whom was the hoary but tough Moody. Packer was bred to the buſineſs of a ſadler and carried it on for ſome time in the neighbourhood of Swallow-ſtreet.

Of the wound he received in a duel on the 13th, with a gentleman of the name of Fythch, near Twyford-houſe, Berks, in conſequence of a diſpute about their dogs while on a ſhooting-party, Mr. Tyſon.

Mr. Pincott, hop-factor, of Clapton, co. Middleſex, accompanied his friend, with whom he was on a viſit, over ſome grounds, with his dog and gun. Having occaſion to get over a hedge during their diverſion, Mr. P. being a man of agility, firſt got over, and, in order to aſſiſt his friend, gave him the butt-end of his piece to help him up the bank, but it went off, and lodged the contents in the body of Mr. P. who expired immediately.—This is a practice very frequently adopted; but it is to be hoped this accident will operate as a caution in future.

Found hanging in her kitchen, Mrs. Jeſton, wife of Mr. Thomas J. of Coſtoq, co. Leiceſter.

Found dead in Thorpe-Stocking wood, co. Lincoln, aged 66, Mr. Thomas Fennelay, farmer, who had been ſubject to fits for the laſt two years.

At Ramſgate, in his 7th year, William Holwell Carr, only child of the Rev. William and Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr, of Etall-houſe, Northumberland, and grandſon of James Earl of Errol.

At Cork, Edward H. Townſend, eſq. of Caſtle Townſend, ſurveyor of that port.

16. Inſtantaneouſly killed by a kick from a horſe, Mr. John Edgſon, of Teigh, co. Rutland.

Drowned, in a pond of water near his father's dwelling, the infant ſon of Matthew Ranyell, ſen. of Timberland, near Kirkſtead-lock, co. Lincoln, labourer.

17. In Soho-ſquare, Mrs. White, reliſt of Thomas White, M. D.

18. Aged 75, the Rev. John Longe, rector of Spixworth, Norfolk.

19. W. Curtis, eſq. of Broughton-houſe, near Melkſham, many years a moſt reſpectable apothecary at Iſlington.

20. Interred, at Eltham church, Kent, the remains of Mrs. Anne Strounge, a widow lady, aged 111 years, who retained moſt of her faculties till within a few days of her death.

After a few days illneſs, of an inflammation of the lungs, aged 25, Mr. Arthur Spencer, hoſier, of Nottingham, ſon of Dr. S. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Aged 77, the widow Turnell, of Braceborough, near Bourn.

At Stonar, near Sandwich, Kent, within about 8 hours of each other, Mr. Henry Sayer, jun. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Mr. Jacob Friend, formerly of the Bell inn at Sandwich; the former aged 55, the latter 48. Their deaths are ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the effect of a very ſevere cold caught in getting wet through while riding in an open chaiſe.

In Sloane-ſtreet, Knightſbridge, while in the act of riſing from his bed in the morning, Mr. James Plumridge, ſurveyor of the diſtrict of St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet, Middleſex.

22. In London, of a pulmonary conſumption, aged 26, Mr. John Danſon, only ſon of Capt. D. of St. Michael's hill, Briſtol.

At Kenilworth, near Coventry, Mrs. Bird, widow of John B. eſq. formerly an alderman of Coventry.

Suddenly, whilſt ſitting in his chair, Mr. Samuel Gaſwell, of Bury, well known as a tranſcriber for bookſellers.

At Thoreſby, co. Lincoln, Rev. Thomas Birch, many years rector of that pariſh.

In Percy-ſtreet, William Jarvis Gloſter, eſq. ſon of Archibald G. eſq. his Majeſty's Attorney-general of Trinidad.

23. Aged 68, Mr. Siſſon, of Barnack, co. Northampton, ſchoolmaſter.

Mrs. Anne Dacie, of Exeter.

24. At his ſeat near Crickhowell, of an apoplectic ſeizure, John Gell, eſq. Admiral of the White.

25. At Buxton, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Iſherwood, the excellent wife of Mr. I. of Ludgate-hill and Highgate.

Mr. Brown, merchant, of Loweſtoff.

26. At Coventry, Mr. Joy, late of Briſtol, father of Mrs. Lanſdown, of St. John's-ſtreet, Briſtol.

At Cope-hall, near Newbury, Berks, the ſeat of B. Bunbury, eſq. Miſs Elizabeth Cowling, ſecond daughter of Henry C. eſq. of Richmond, co. York.

27. Found

27. Found drowned in one of the coolers in his brewery, Sutton Sharpe, esq. ale-brewer, of King-street, Golden-square.

Aged 21, Lieut. Pribbs, of the 4th Dragoon guards; buried with military honours.

John Hedge, esq. of Hulton, Manchester.

At Totteridge, Herts, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lewis, wife of James L. esq. of Powis-place, London.

28. At his house in St. Philip's place, Bristol, after an unremitting illness of near three years, John Wilcox, esq. merchant.

At his father's house in Park-row, Bristol, Master Richard Edwards.

29. At Hampstead, in her 86th year, Mrs. Baillie, widow of the Rev. Dr. James B. professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and sister of the late Dr. William Hunter, and John Hunter, esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. Susannah Martin, of Lawrence-hill, widow of the late Mr. Geo. M. formerly an eminent linen-draper in that city.—Aged 63, Mrs. Anne Ford, widow of Mr. George F.—Mrs. Wade, wife of Mr. W. of Queen-square.—Aged 70, Mr. Goodale, many years a respectable bookseller in Tower-lane, but lately retired from business.

Mr. Matthew Norton, many years master of the Hornsey academy, Middlesex.

30. At his house on the Steyne, at Brighthelmstone, William-Henry Fortescue, Earl of Clermont, Viscount and Baron of Clermont, in the county of Louth, Knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Monaghan. His Lordship was born August 5, 1722; chosen knight of the shire for Louth in 1745; sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed postmaster general of Ireland in 1767; customer and collector of the port of Dublin in 1767. He married, Feb. 29, 1752, Frances Murray, eldest daughter and coheiress of Col. John Murray, M. P. for the county of Monaghan (by Mary only daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairns, bart. and widow of Cadwallader, the seventh Lord Blayney); by whom his Lordship having no issue, the earldom of Clermont, and the first barony of Clermont, granted in 1770, became extinct; but the titles of Viscount and Baron Clermont (which were granted July 23, 1776, with special remainder to his brother, the Right Hon. James Fortescue, of Ravensdale park, co. Louth, and his heirs male) devolve to his nephew, William Charles Fortescue, of Ravensdale, M. P. for the county of Louth, now Lord Viscount Clermont. The deceased Lord was the father of the Turf, and ranked among the most intimate friends of the Prince. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Cuffingham, co. Norfolk.

30. In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-squa. aged 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Periam.

Oct. 1. At Brighthelmstone, after a short illness, the Rev. Benjamin Spry, brother to the late Mr. S. apothecary, of Bath. He was of Merton college, Oxford; M. A. 1763; prebendary of Taunton Regis, in the church of Sarum, vicar of Bedminster, Somerset, with the chapels of Abbots Leigh, Redcliffe, and St. Thomas, in Bristol, in the gift of the Prebendary of Bedminster.

At Rawleigh-house, near Barnstaple, Devon, after only two days illness, much lamented, John Bignall, esq.

2. At her house in Bolton-lane, Ealing, Middlesex, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Lowndes, widow of Mr. Thomas L. many years a bookseller in Fleet-street.

Aged 16, Sarah, third daughter of Cha. Ridout, esq. of the Fort, Bristol.

At Stafford, Richard Horton, esq. one of the members of that body corporate.

Aged 34, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, of Liverpool.

Instantaneously killed, the Hon. Miss Cholmondeley; of whom see p. 971.

Near Colchester, aged about 46, James Ward, esq. a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and only son of Ralph W. esq. After the usual course of naval education under Mr. Witchell at the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, he, with the rank of midshipman, accompanied Capt. Cook in his last voyage round the world, and is the young officer alluded to in the account of that voyage as having been an eye-witness of a cannibal repast in New Zealand. He was also in the boat with Capt. Williamson, close off the island on the shore of which the celebrated Navigator fell a victim to his too anxious endeavours to conciliate the mistaken natives. Mr. W. returned to England at the age of 20, full fraught with all those high expectations of rising in his favourite profession which birth, wealth, and talents, joined to the experience and character acquired by such a voyage, and under such a master, appeared so amply to justify. This brilliant prospect, however, seemed only fully to open itself to his view to render the bitterness of disappointment more complete. Not originally of a robust constitution, and aware that his grandfather had died a martyr to the gout at the age of 36, he adopted the earliest measures for warding off the dreaded foe; in this anxiety to do which, it is feared, he injudiciously invited the attack. Habitually abstemious from infancy, he, on account of some slight indisposition suddenly discontinued the use of wine and animal food; a fit of the gout or rheumatism, or rheumatic-gout, for it partook of the worst symptoms of both those disorders, was the consequence; and during the succeeding period of near 30 years, he experienced

perienced only intervals of leſs acute pain between each violent attack, which ſucceſſively left him more infirm and weak, until all but his active mind was crippled and ſubdued under the agonies of pain. In addition to the characteriſtic virtues of his profeſſion, frankneſs, high honour, and unbounded generoſity, he poſſeſſed a highly-cultivated mind, and a correct diſcriminating taſte, which found full and conſtant exerciſe in the rich circle of Britiſh Literature. His long confinement gave him an opportunity of reading, and his many ſolitary hours, of digeſting, the ſeveral publications of the day. His converſation was highly animated and inſtructive; he then appeared to forget his ſufferings, and his delighted friends hung on his words with mingled emotions of admiration and compaſſion. He ſtill reverted with moſt pleaſure to nautical ſubjects, and to the great voyage which had occupied all the ſhort period of health ever enjoyed by him. With many of his ſchool-fellows and companions in that voyage he continued in the habits of the warmeſt intimacy and of a friendſhip, which with him, always enthuſiaſtic, made him the more ſeverely feel the ſucceſſive deaths of Captains King, Miller, Riou, Trevenen, and ſeveral other brave officers, whoſe names and actions were the frequent themes of his exulting heart. His diſorder never once afforded any other hopes than mere alleviation of pain; and to attain this object, all regular medicine and ſurgery being completely baffled, he was permitted to make trial of every thing that promiſed relief, in which courſe of experiments, aſſiſted by a vivid imagination, even the Metallic Tractors had their day; and ſeemed to mitigate his torments. But the remedy he moſt relied on in deadening the paroxyſms of pain was laudanum; the quantities of which taken by him, externally and internally, would, if related, almoſt challenge probability. In the courſe of this Summer he had completed and juſt occupied a neat cottage on one of his father's eſtates, where he at length ſunk under the progreſſive violence of the diſeaſe, having attained a greater age than he himſelf expected, or even at ſome periods could have deſired. He is ſurvived by his father and mother, and two ſiſters: one of them the wife of Capt. Nicholas Tomlinſon, now commanding the Sea Fencibles at Maldon, whoſe active enterpriſes while in the command of the Pelter and Suffiſante, during the laſt war, are frequently recorded in the London Gazettes of the day. To have looked up to the ſubject of this article from boyhood with all the fond affection of that age; to have imbibed from his lips ſome of thoſe uneradicable maxims which conſtitute our guiding ſparks through life; to have been occaſionally the ſupport of his tortured limbs; to have ſoothed his pain by reading, and then to have liſtened with pleaſed and eager attention to the effuſions of his benevolent and enlightened mind; in ſhort, during a ſeries of years, to have enjoyed his unlimited confidence and friendſhip, without one momentary interruption; theſe are the irreſiſtible inducements for paying this tribute to his memory. Feeble as the outline may be, it will be recognized and felt by all who knew him; for all who knew him loved him; the colouring may be partial, but the features are correct.

3. Aged 79, at his houſe in Paradiſe-row, Chelſea, after a ſhort confinement from dropſy, Lieut.-col. James Chalmers. He was a native of Scotland; and, with that ſpirit of enterprize for which North Britons are renowned, quitted the paternal roof for ever, at the early age of 18: chooſing for himſelf the arduous profeſſion of arms, in which he paſſed half a century with zeal, aſſiduity, and ſucceſs. His laſt ſervice was in the campaign under Gen. Simcoe in the Weſt Indies, when the veteran ſubject of this little memoir commanded in a regiment of Native Infantry. Col. C.'s military talents were tried and honourably acknowledged. He was a found diſciplinarian, reſolute, ſtrict, humane. His literary powers were reſpectable; the many political compoſitions he publiſhed, in America and in England, are replete with Britiſh loyalty, and evince much ſhrewdneſs and originality of thought, expreſſed in an eaſy ſtyle of ratiocination*. As a Soldier, Col. C.'s public conduct was meritorious; as a member of civil ſociety, his private deportment was in a remarkable degree courteous and engaging. Even the ſtrong peculiarities of his temper, manner, addreſs, and diction, were all declaratory of the habits of a gentleman well-bred and well-informed, of a lively and impetuous ſpirit. His exceſſively refined affibility, in general, appeared preciſely what Frenchmen have denominated *la bonne politeſſe de la vieille cour*. His higheſt complimentary language, however, although exuberant, ſtill only ſpoke the affectionate ſentiments of a truly generous heart: the ebullition was, perhaps, ſometimes too profuſe, but the ſpring was pure and perennial! This worthy character has left an amiable widow, three grown daughters, and a ſon, a major in the Army, who was lately ſtationed at Jamaica, where he received public thanks for the

* The laſt of them, "Remarks on the late War with St. Domingo," was printed in 1804 (LXXIV. 1042.)

behaviour

behaviour of his men. Of the young ladies, two are married and have families: the eldeſt, Margaret, is eſpouſed to Judge Saunders, of New Brunſwick; Eliza, the youngeſt, is the wife of Rev. J. Storie, rector of Stow, in Eſſex; and the intermediate daughter, Frances, is at preſent ſingle, and reſides at Chelſea with her ſurviving aged parent.

3. At Enfield, of a dropſy, Mr. Barlow, of Token-houſe-yard.

4. At Brighthelmſtone, of a complaint in his bowels, Samuel Horſley, LL.D. Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to which he was tranſlated June 26, 1802, on the death of the Hon. Dr. Bagot. He was ſon of John Horſley, M.A. many years clerk in orders at St. Martin's in the Fields, rector of St. Mary Newington, Surrey, and of Thorley, Herts, where he died in 1777, aged 78, and Mary daughter of George Leſlie, eſq. of Kinraugie in Scotland, his ſecond wife, who died 1787, aged 77, at Naſing, Eſſex, at Mr. Palmer's, who married her daughter; another ſon, who married the widow of Mr. Rich, lives at Beach-hill, near Woodford, whoſe ſon is the ſubject of a tract in our vol. LXXV. 1223; and another ſon is now in the Eaſt Indies. Dr. H's father's firſt wife was Anne daughter of Dr. Hamilton, principal of the College of Edinburgh. By both wives he had four ſons and four daughters. His grandfather was a Diſſenter, but conformed, and had the living of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was looked on with an evil eye by his quondam brethren, LVI. 96. Samuel was born in St. Martin's church-yard; was of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, LL. B. 1758. About the year 1768 he went to Chriſt-church, Oxford, as private tutor to the Earl of Aylesford, and there proceeded to the degree of LL. D. His firſt mathematical publication was printed at the Clarendon preſs. This was an elegant edition of the "Inclinations of Apollonius." He ſucceeded his father at Thorley, in the gift of Dr. Lowth, biſhop of London (to whom he was chaplain) 1778; but he began his career with the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, which he exchanged for that of South Weald, Eſſex, 1782, in which he was ſucceeded, 1793, by F. J. H. Wollaſton. He was many years an active member of the Royal Society; was ſome time one of their ſecretaries; and a liberal contributor to their Tranſactions from 1767 to 1782. He took the principal lead in the conteſt, 1783, with Sir Joſeph Banks, reſpecting his conduct as preſident; delivered ſeveral very eloquent ſpeeches on the occaſion, printed with others in "An authentic Narrative of the Diſſenſions in the Royal Society, 1784;" in "Obſervations on the late Conteſts in the Royal Society, by Dr. Kippis, 1784," who with great ſemblance of moderation beſtowed his praiſes on the Preſident, and his perſonalities on the Secretary. Dr. H withdrew from the Society, in conſequence of a certain high appointment taking place, of which he diſapproved. His concluding words on retiring were, "I quit that temple where Philoſophy once preſided, and where Newton was her officiating miniſter!" He attracted, about the ſame time, very conſiderable notice by his controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley; remarks on which may be ſeen in our vol. LIV. p. 390, LVI. 225; on his explanation of Greek words, LIII. pp. 842, 943. The learning and abilities which he diſplayed in this important conteſt, the able and dextrous manner in which he expoſed the fallacy of Dr. P's tenets, and turned even his own polemic weapons againſt himſelf; the unanſwerable arguments which, with uncommon care and diligence, he ſelected in defence of the moſt eſſential truths of Chriſtianity; and, finally, the complete and deciſive victory which he gained over that champion of Materialiſm and Philoſophical Neceſſity, gained him the reſpect and admiration of every friend to Chriſtianity. The controverſy was opened by a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the diſtrict of St. Alban's, of which he was archdeacon (of which Charge ſee vol. LIII. p. 856); and was followed up by Dr. H. in two pamphlets, in rejoinder to the objections of Dr. P.; and nine Letters to Dr. P. 1790. "Remarks upon Dr. Prieſtley's Second Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1787," 8vo; which produced "The Calvaniſm of the Proteſtant Diſſenters aſſerted, in a Letter to the Archdeacon; by Samuel Palmer, Paſtor of the Independent Congregation at Hackney, 1787," 8vo. He was afterwards preſented by his pupil Lord Aylesford, to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey; and was promoted by Lord Chancellor Thurlow to a prebendal ſtall in the church of Glouceſter; and afterwards, on the death of Dr. Smallwell, in 1788, was made Biſhop of St. David's, by the intereſt of the ſame noble Lord, who was much pleaſed with his Letters to Dr. Prieſtley, and ſaid, that "thoſe who defended the Church, ought to be ſupported by the Church." In his Epiſcopal character he has in a great meaſure anſwered the high expectations of eminent uſefulneſs which his elevation to the mitre ſo generally excited. His firſt act in the Dioceſe of St. David's was to increaſe the ſalaries of the poor curates, many of whom had not more than 8l. or 10l. *per ann.* He permitted none to officiate for leſs than 15l. *per ann.* His firſt charge to the Clergy

Clergy of that diocese, delivered 1790, was greatly and deservedly admired. This is what we suppose L. L. in our vol. LX. p. 904, calls "a pastoral letter to the clerical burgesses of Carmarthen," on the approach of a general election, to make them "vote against their sitting member, because he had been thanked for wishing to extend the Toleration to Dissenters." It, however, occasioned his subsequent promotion to the see of Rochester, 1793, and deanry of Westminster; which proved considerably beneficial to the Country at large, in times when its Religion, its Government, and even its Morality, were so manifestly in need of support. His Lordship has been exposed to a considerable share of vulgar and illiberal abuse on account of his opposition to the turbulence of Democratic rage. Some incautious and perhaps intemperate speeches, which he made in the House of Lords during the discussion of Lord Grenville's Bill, &c. were most severely reprimanded, and occasioned, for a time, a popular clamour against him. Yet the steady uniformity, consistency, and decision of his conduct, were of considerable utility to Government, and procured him the good-will of every friend to Order, Decency, Virtue, and Religion. Of his publications, the most conspicuous in size is his edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Works, in 5 vols. 4to, the first of which appeared in 1779 (see our vol. XLVI. p. 79); to which, however, it was objected that the size was an impediment to the sale *, and that the Commentary can afford but a slender assistance to the learner. That it is an elegant monument of our typographical perfection will be readily allowed; but those who have consulted the edition of the *Principia* by the Jesuits, do not hesitate to give it the preference. His tracts in controversy with Dr. Priestley were reprinted, with considerable additions, in an 8vo. volume, 1793. The rest of his publications, together with his various single public Sermons, are hereafter enumerated; and likewise his Charges to his Clergy; the last of which, to the Diocese of Rochester, contains the most salutary advice to the Clergy in general. "A pamphlet, intituled, "An Apology for the Liturgy and Clergy of the Church of England," published in the beginning of 1790, and marked with considerable strength of reasoning against some respectable members of the community, was by many ascribed, from certain internal evidence, to this Prelatical Hercules. It was answered with great severity by Gilbert Wakefield. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the native vigour of his Lordship's faculties, his distinguished share of learning, his elegant and nervous style, and his ingenuity of invention, should have been sometimes dislocated by too warm a spirit, occasionally displaying itself in his writings.

No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally understood by the idea of *recondite* learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. He not only edited and illustrated some of the most important of Sir Isaac Newton's Works, but was himself the author of several esteemed mathematical as well as theological productions. As a senator, he was deservedly considered in the first class. There were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topicks referred to the Hierarchical Establishments of this Country; to that stupendous (and, in its effects, most calamitous) event the French Revolution; or to the African Slave-trade (of which he was a systematic opponent), in which his Lordship did not participate. No man could reprobate more than he did the destructive excesses of the French Revolution. On the 30th of January, 1793, which was a few days after the news of the murder of the unfortunate Louis was received in this country, he was appointed to preach before the House of Peers in Westminster Abbey; an occasion on which his forcible and impressive eloquence was warmly admired by a numerous auditory. His voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding; his enunciation distinct; and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial; he was, notwithstanding, an argumentative speaker, equally clear and strong, and his positions were frequently illustrated by historical reference. His mind grasped all the learning of the antient and modern world; and his heart was as warm and generous towards all whom he had the ability to serve, as his head was capable of advocating their cause. His charity to the distressed was more than prudent; he often wanted himself what he gave away; but in money matters, no one was more careless than the Bishop, and no one so easily imposed upon. We could give many instances of this, if we had room. Though he was irascible, passionate, and easily moved to anger, yet he had much of the milk of human kindness in his composition. By his most intimate friends he was allowed to be at his table, and in the hours of relaxation from severe studies, a very pleasant and agreeable companion. He often bent both his mind and body to partake of the juvenile amusements of children, of whom he was particularly fond.

His

* It was published at *five* guineas, and now sells for *ten*—this proves its value.

His ſermons are, on Mal. xvi. 21, Providence and free agency, for Good Friday 1778. Luke i. 28, on the Incarnation, 1785; criticiſed vol. LVI. 638, as levelled too pointedly at Dr. Prieſtley, and which laid the foundation of his fame. Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1786. 1 Cor. ii. 2. "The Analogy between the Light of Inſpiration, and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Miniſtry; preached at the Cathedral Church of Gloceſter, at a public Ordination of Prieſts and Deacons, Sept. 9. 1787," 4to; which produced "Remarks," &c. by Gilbert Wakefield. Eccleſ. xii. 7, "Principle of vitality in man, as deſcribed in the Holy Scriptures, and the difference between true and apparent death;" before the Royal Humane Society, of which he was a vice-preſident, 1789 (LIX. 547). This was a moſt admirable, philoſophical, and appropriate diſcourſe; and, when printed by deſire, ran through ſeveral editions, has been admired by the learned World, and reſorted to by the able Divines that have preached for that excellent Inſtitution. He dictated alſo in that year an appropriate Addreſs, which was preſented by the Society to their Royal Patron on his recovery, ibid. 273. Before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, 1789. Rom. xiii. 1, A Sermon before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, Jan. 30, 1793; Matth. xxiv. 12. with an Appendix concerning the Political Principles of Calvaniſm, 1793," 4to; which produced an ingenious "Reply," and "Strictures on the Reply." Before the Philanthropic Society*; "the abounding of iniquity no juſt ground for diſtruſting the prophecies or promiſes of Holy Writ. Luke iv. 18, 19, at the yearly meeting of the charity children, 1794 (LXIV. 157). 1 John iii. 3, before the Magdalen Charity, 1795 (LXV. 678). On Chriſt's deſcent into Hell, 1 Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20, 1803 (LXXV. 146). Letter from a country vicar on it (ibid. 1033). The Watcher and the Holy Ones, a Thankſgiving Sermon, Dec. 5, 1805, on the victory off Trafalgar (LXXVI. 347).

He miſtook the Calviniſm of the Diſſenters, as if only "the very dregs of Methodiſm among them" held it, LVI. 44. See Obſervations on certain Queries of Dr. Horſley on Newton's Chronology, ibid. 1070. Called by Dr. Prieſtley to defend the Trinity, LIX. 11. Strictures on Horſley's tranſlation of [illegible], ibid. 884. His ſpeech on the Roman Catholic Bill, 1791, LXI. 926. Remarks on the Charge of Bp. Horſley, in his Tracts in controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley, by Dr. Lickoriſh, LXIV. 107. A falſe alarm raiſed on the ſcarcity of wheat, 1796, both by him and the Archbiſhop (LXVI. 800). In 1796 he publiſhed a charge at his primary viſitation at Rochester (ib. 766); and in the ſame year he publiſhed, without his name, a moſt celebrated treatiſe "On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages," 8vo; with a Dedication expreſſed in the warmeſt terms of friendſhip to his ſteady patron Lord Thurlow, who is with great propriety complimented on his taſte and ſkill in the ſubject of this profound inveſtigation. Critical diſquiſition on the xviiith chapter of Iſaiah, in a letter to Edward King, eſq. 1799 (LXIX. 497, 549). Subſtance of his ſpeech on the Slave-trade, 1800 (LXX. 646); and on the third reading of the bill for preventing the crime of adultery, May 28, 1800 (LXX. 1241, LXXVI. 144). Charge at the ſecond viſitation of Rocheſter dioceſe, 1800 (LXX. 1076); the ſermon at which was preached by his chaplain, Mr. Robſon. Letter to him, on his opinion concerning Antichriſt, by a Country Clergyman, 1801 (LXXI. 921). His tranſlation of Hoſea, 1801 (ibid. 1016). Republiſhed, with large additions, in 1804. Addreſs to him from the Church of Weſtminſter *, on his quitting the Deanry, in which he was ſucceeded by Dr. Vincent, 1802 (LXXII. 596); his character defended (ibid. 593). Circular letter to the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, on the war, 1803 (LXXIII. 800). Anſwer to ſome paſſages in it, 1804 (LXXIV. 447). Speech on the bill for the relief of London incumbents, 1804 (ibid. 945). On Virgil's two Seaſons of Honey, 1806 (LXXVI. 141).

The Biſhop's laſt journey to Brighton was a moſt melancholy one. He left the capital in good health, and went to Brighton to ſpend ſome time with his old friend and patron Lord Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead!—he was ſeized with the fatal diſorder of which he died on the Wedneſday, and did not ſurvive the following Saturday. He had, for the benefit of his family, made an inſurance on his life to the amount of 5000l. The policy unfortunately expired two days before his death. His Lordſhip meant to have renewed it if he had not been prevented by his fatal illneſs. He has left four ſiſters; three of whom are ſingle, and one married to Mr. Palmer; and two brothers, the above-named John Horſley,

* This Society muſt recollect with gratitude the ſervices of the Biſhop in their cauſe, particularly on a late occaſion.

* The members of the choir of the church of Weſtminſter have every reaſon to reſpect his Lordſhip's memory. He gave them *ſubſtantial proofs* of his attention to their comforts.

and

and Francis Horſley, eſq. high in the civil ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company at Bengal, and about returning to England with a good fortune, honourably acquired.

The Biſhop was buried in the family-vault at Newington church, from the houſe of Mr. Palmer, his brother-in-law, in Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, on the 14th inſtant. The coffin was very ſuperb; the mitre, key, and croſier, and various ornaments in gold, were placed on the top and ſides of the outer caſe, which was covered with black cloth. The gold plate, containing the arms of the deceaſed, is inſcribed: "The

Right Rev. SAMUEL HORSLEY,
Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph,
Died 4th of October,
1806,
Aged 73 Years."

The following gentlemen attended by invitation: the Rev. Mr. Giffardiere, rector of Newington; the Rev. Mr. Dickinſon, curate. The Biſhop's chaplains, viz. the Rev. Dr. Crawford, the Rev. W. Palmer, and the Rev. W. W. Dakins *, preceded the corpſe into the church; his other domeſtic chaplain, the Rev. George Robſon, not being in town, but reſident on his living of Chirk in Denbighſhire, to which, and to a ſtall in the cathedral church of St. Aſaph, he was collated by the late Biſhop (ſee p. 879). The chief mourner was John Horſley, eſq. the Biſhop's brother; the other mourners were, W. Palmer, eſq. the Biſhop's brother-in-law, and Mr. J. Newbeggin, the huſband of the ſiſter of the late Biſhop's wife. The following gentlemen of the church of Weſtminſter voluntarily attended, from motives of the moſt ſincere reſpect for the Biſhop's memory, Mr. Sale, Mr. Nield, Mr. J. Sale, Mr. Horſefall, Mr. Gore, and Mr. Marquet, after a ſervice and funeral anthem ſung in Weſtminſter abbey on the ſolemn occaſion. Dr. Bulby attended at Newington church, and played a dirge as the corpſe entered. The ſcene was truly ſolemn, and moſt affecting. Had the time of the Biſhop's funeral been more generally known, we believe it would have been attended by many perſons high in office, many literary characters, and many private friends.

Dr. Horſley was twice married. His firſt wife (who is elegantly commemorated in Newington church) was Miſs Botham, the daughter of his predeceſſor at Aldbury, by whom he had a daughter who died young, and is buried at Newington, and one ſon, the Rev. Heneage Horſley, who was married, June 25, 1801, to Miſs Frances Emma Bourke; and preached a ſermon at a general ordination at St. Aſaph, in September 1801 (LXXIV. 1139.) He was collated by his father to the valuable living of Gresford in Denbighſhire, and to a ſtall in the cathedral church of St. Aſaph. The Biſhop's ſecond wife was a moſt excellent woman, and the *Protegé* of his firſt, and very kind and attentive to his ſon from his earlieſt infancy. She died of a dropſy, after a lingering illneſs, April 2, 1805, without ever having had a child, and is buried in the church of Newington.

For ſome time before the Biſhop died, he had adopted a rigid plan of œconomy, in order to liquidate ſome pecuniary burthens. If he had lived a few years longer, he would have enjoyed an annual income of 7000l. by the operation of his prudent meaſures. We have heard that a complete edition of the Biſhop's Works, of which ſome valuable Sermons never publiſhed make a part, together with ſeveral curious mathematical diſquiſitions, will be preſented to the publick, when his lordſhip's papers are arranged, by proper perſons appointed by his family.

5. Mrs. Owſley, wife of the Rev. John O. rector of Blaſton, co. Leiceſter.

6. At Falkingham, co. Lincoln, the wife of Mr. Brown Morris.

7. Suddenly, at his houſe in Daniel-ſtr. Bath, Col. Haultaine.

8. At Boſcomb cottage, Hants, Philip Norris, eſq.

9. In Plumb-ſtreet, Liverpool, aged 107, Wm. Marchant. He lived in four reigns, and well remembered one of his youthful companions enliſting in the ſervice of Q. Anne. His widow is in her 99th year;

* For the laſt ten years no perſon, it is believed, was more in the Biſhop's confidence, not excepting any one of his Lordſhip's family, than Mr. Dakins. He tranſcribed moſt of the Biſhop's Works during that period, and looked over the proofs as they came from the preſs, by the Biſhop's own deſire. The Biſhop died at the moment when he was about to reward Mr. D's ſervices; and, ſince his Lordſhip's death, the Secretary at St. Aſaph has confirmed Mr. D's expectation, by furniſhing him with an extract from a letter lately written by the Biſhop, wherein his Lordſhip ſays, ſpeaking of a living reported then vacant, "*That* living has its irrevocable deſtination, and I ſhall collate my friend before I leave London." Mr. Dakins had the honour to be *that friend*; for the Biſhop wrote for information reſpecting the living when he was in his lordſhip's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex hoſpital, where Mr. D. was his Lordſhip's conſtant companion, and where he attended to the Biſhop's moſt confidential affairs. Mr. D. loved him as his own father; and he followed, with the Biſhop's family, his Lordſhip's remains to the grave.

and

and they were the parents of 19 children, none of whom are known to be living.

11. Suddenly, at Devizes, on his way from Bath to London, Richard Browne, M. D. formerly of Minchin-Hampton, in Gloucestershire.

17. Gloriously, in the arms of Victory, Alexander Saunderson Burrowes, esq. third son of Alexander B. esq. of Cavan, and cousin of Mr. Saunderson, one of the representatives of that county. He had been only a few months promoted to the command of the Constance frigate of 22 guns, and made commodore of a small flying squadron, under Sir James Saumarez, on the Jersey station, for the purpose of scouring the Channel in that quarter. The squadron consisted of the Constance (flag-ship), the Strenuous, Sharpshooter, Sheldrake, and one or two other light vessels (of which see the Gazette account, p. 959). An officer of greater gallantry and enterprize could not be chosen for this active service. He was in his 39th year, 25 of which were devoted to the service of his Country. His merit was his only recommendation; and, had his life been a little longer spared, he would probably have ranked among the most splendid warriors of the British Navy.

15. At Sidmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, most sincerely and deeply lamented by his afflicted family and friends, Capt. Pierce, of the Taunton Castle East Indiaman, only son of the late Capt. P. who commanded and was lost, with his daughters, in the Halsewell East Indiaman, in 1786.

19. At her house in Great James-street, Bedford-row, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, at the advanced age of 88, Mrs. Sarah Bicknell, widow of Robert B. esq. formerly one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, appointed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow. She had had 16 children, several of whom are still living to lament her loss and imitate her virtues.

21. In her 22d year, at the seat of her brother-in-law, Lee Steere Steere, esq. near Dorking, Surrey, Sarah, wife of Jn. Harrison, esq. banker, in Mansion-house-street, and niece to Sir Brook Watson, bart.

23. At his son-in-law's, Mr. Goodbehere, at Lambeth, Henry Wood, esq. one of the Court of Burgesses for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

24. At a very advanced age, Lady Alva, grandmother to the Marchioness of Strafford.

28. At Tetford, near Farnham, Surrey, much lamented by her family and a numerous and respectable acquaintance, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude, retaining her excellent faculties to the last, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoress of Sonnets and other celebrated works.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 23, to October 28, 1806.

Christened.		Buried.							
Males 1134	2135	Males 1132	2166	Between	2 and 5	234	50 and 60	176
Females 1004		Females 1034			5 and 10	107	60 and 70	177
Whereof have died under 2 years old 628					10 and 20	90	70 and 80	117
Peck Loaf 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 4d.; 4s. 5d.; 4s. 5d.					20 and 30	142	80 and 90	60
Salt £.1. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d. per pound.					30 and 40	219	90 and 100	12
					40 and 50	204	100 0	105

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 27:

Fine 70s. to 75s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 25s. to 28s.—Bran 8s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, October 11 to October 17, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 20,450 Sacks. Average 74s. 5d.½ 1s. 1d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 18, 43s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 22, 1806, is 41s. 11d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 27:

Kent Bags..... 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.		Kent Pockets..... 4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.	
Suffex Ditto..... 4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.		Suffex Ditto..... 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	
Essex Ditto..... 3l. 16s. to 5l. 5s.		Farnham Ditto..... 8l. 9s. to 9l. 15s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 27:

St. James's—Hay....3l. 10s.	0d. to 4l. 15s.	0d.	Average 4l.	2s. 6d.
Straw...1l. 19s.	0d. to 2l. 8s.	0d.	Average 2l.	3s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay....3l. 10s.	0d. to 5l. 0s.	0d.	Average 4l.	5s. 0d.
Clover..4l. 10s.	0d. to 5l. 12s.	0d.	Average 5l.	1s. 0d.
Straw...1l. 16s.	0d. to 2l. 6s.	0d.	Average 2l.	1s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, October 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef..... 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.		Pork..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	
Mutton..... 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.		Lamb..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	
Veal..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.		Beasts 2700. Sheep and Lambs 15,000.	

COALS, Oct. 24: Newcastle 48s. 6d. to 54s. 3d. Sunderland 48s. 9d. to 48s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd 92s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 7d. Clare Market 3s. 7d. Whitechapel 3s. 9d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1806.

Day	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. B. Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	3per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797.	Long Ann^{s}.	Short Ann^{s}.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann^{s}.	New Ann^{s}.	Om-nium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp^{l} 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																		
29	shut	shut	63⅛ a ¼	shut	———	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	2 dif. par	———	shut	———	7½ ¾ pr.	shut	———	19 17 0	Full Money
30	222½	shut	63⅛ a 62⅝	shut	93⅝	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	2 dif. par	———	shut	———	7¾ pr.	91	62½	19 17 0	Full Money
1	shut	shut	63⅛	shut	93⅝	shut	shut	shut	186½	1 a 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	7¼ 7½ pr.	shut	62½	19 17 0	Full Money
2	shut	shut	63⅛ a 63	shut	93½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	2 a 1 dif.	———	shut	———	7¼ ¾ pr.	shut	———	19 17 0	Full Money
3	———	shut	62⅝ a 63	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	2 dif. par	———	shut	———	7½ 7 pr.	shut	62½	19 17 0	Full Money
4	shut	shut	62⅞ a ¾	shut	93⅝	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	———	shut	———	7 pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
5	Sunday																		
6	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	par 2 dif.	———	shut	———	6½ ¾ pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
7	shut	shut	62⅜ a ½	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	3 a 1 dif.	———	shut	———	6½ ¾ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
8	shut	shut	62½ a ⅝	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	186	1 a 2 dif.	1 a 2 dif.	———	shut	———	6¾ pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
9	shut	shut	61⅝ a 61	shut	92⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dif.	2 dif. par	———	shut	———	3½ 4 pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
10	shut	shut	60⅝ a 61⅜	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	———	par 1 dif.	1 dif. 1 pr.	———	shut	———	4½ 4 pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
11	shut	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	93⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	4 pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
12	Sunday																		
13	shut	shut	60⅝ a 61⅜	shut	92½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 pr.	5 a 3 pr.	———	shut	———	3¾ 4 pr.	shut	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
14	shut	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	93⅛	shut	shut	shut	180	1 a 2 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	66	60½	———	4¼ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
15	shut	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	shut	———	3¾ 4 pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
16	222½	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	182½	2 a 3 pr.	1 dif. 4 pr.	———	shut	———	4¼ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
17	223	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	94½	shut	shut	shut	183	2 a 3 pr.	1 dif. 4 pr.	———	60⅛	———	4¼ ½ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
18	holiday																		
19	Sunday																		
20	shut	shut	63⅛ a ¼	shut	93	shut	shut	shut	———	2 a 3 pr.	1 dif. 4 pr.	———	60⅛	———	4¼ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
21	shut	shut	61⅛ a ¼	shut	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	184	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	4¼ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
22	222½	shut	61⅛ a ¼	78⅛	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	183	2 a 3 pr.	1 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	4 pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
23	shut	shut	61⅛ a ¼	78½	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	183½	1 a 2 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4 pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
24	shut	60⅛	61⅛ a ¼	78⅛	94⅛	shut	shut	shut	183½	2 a 3 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	4¼ pr.	———	shut	19 17 0	Full Money
25	holiday																		
26	Sunday																		
27	holiday																		
28	shut	60⅛	61⅜ a ½	———	94½	shut	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 pr.	par 4 pr.	———	———	———	———	———	———	19 17 0	Full Money

N. B. Bank Stock fold as above until the 24th, with the Dividend and *Bonus* for the Opening.

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BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, and 38, Hay-Market.